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Haig Says U.S. Aims for Relationship Of 'Restraint, Reciprocity' With Russia

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has declared that the United States is aiming to build a relationship of "restraint and reciprocity" with the Soviet Union while renewing traditional alliances, restoring U.S. economic and military strength and promoting peaceful development in the Third World.

In testimony Thursday before the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee, Mr. Haig also intensified the administration's war of nerves with Cuba, pointedly refusing to assure Congress that the United States would not blockade or support a campaign to destabilize the Cuban-backed Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. He twice rejected demands by Democratic congressmen to reassure Nicaragua.

"I would not give you such an assurance," Mr. Haig replied when asked by Rep. Gerry E. Studds, a

Massachusetts Democrat, to declare that the administration would not press for the overthrow of the Sandinista regime, which Mr. Haig denounced as totalitarian.

During his comprehensive review of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, Mr. Haig was asked repeatedly whether the administration was studying military moves to deter Cuba and Nicaragua from supporting leftist guerrillas in El Salvador. He would go no

further than to say that President Reagan addressed the issue in his news conference Tuesday by saying: "We have no plans for putting Americans in combat any place in the world."

In his assessment of administration policy toward Moscow, Mr. Haig appeared to be smoothing the way for the opening of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear weapons. The talks between delegations headed by Paul H. Nitze for the United States and Yuri A. Kovtinsky of the Soviet Union, are scheduled to begin in Geneva on Nov. 30.

Mr. Haig said that his meetings in September in New York with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, as well as letters exchanged between Mr. Reagan and Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, had been "devoid of polemics and posturing on either side." He said that the United States wanted a "constructive" relationship with the Soviet Union, but added that in meetings with Mr. Gromyko he had "explained our objections to Soviet or Soviet-supported aggression and subversion."

In other areas of foreign policy, Mr. Haig made these points:

- The administration remains "optimistic" that a multilateral peacekeeping force for the Sinai can be put together to move into areas scheduled to be turned over to Egypt by Israel next spring. He said, however, that he was reluctant to set a timetable for putting the force in place.

- The United States may have been insufficiently "sensitive" to the growing uncertainty among Egyptians about their own security, Mr. Haig said, but he added that it would be a "bum rap" to hold U.S. policy responsible for European moves toward neutrality. He said that Soviet activity in Afghanistan and the presence of a Soviet submarine in Swedish waters "should dispel the illusion that neutrality corners immunity."

- Although two U.S. emissaries had been sent to Guatemala to look into human-rights violations, the administration had no intention of getting into a "mindless" set position on human rights without taking into account the sensitivities of "longstanding friends and allies."

On the Middle East, Mr. Haig restated the administration's position that there was only one peace process and that it was based on the Camp David accords. Mr. Haig said that Saudi Arabia's peace plan, the subject of considerable disagreement between the United States and Israel, contained at least one totally unacceptable provision: the call for a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Confusion on Position
A U.S. official said later, however, that Mr. Haig mispoke the U.S. position. "We've always maintained that the status of Jerusalem and the sovereignty of the occupied territories was a matter to be negotiated among the parties," said the official, who did not want to be identified.

The official said he was certain that Mr. Haig did not mean to declare a new position, and that the State Department might have an official explanation of his remarks later.

Mr. Haig, questioned on the Libyan withdrawal of troops from Chad, said the United States had some information that Libyans may be leaving behind weapons that are falling into the hands of rebels who could reopen a civil war. He also said that Libyans may have been destroying some basic communications and transportation links in their withdrawal.

When asked whether the United States promised to provide a protective umbrella for Egypt if it were to attack Libya, he replied: "No, there is no such commitment."

U.S. Expected to Urge Big Cutback Of Europe Medium-Range Missiles

By Michael Geder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is expected to propose that the United States and Soviet Union negotiate reductions to the lowest possible level in planned or existing intermediate-range, nuclear-tipped missiles based in Europe, perhaps even leading to elimination of such weapons, government sources say.

This proposal is emerging as a central factor in the administration's preparations for talks with Moscow on these so-called Theater Nuclear Forces, which are scheduled to begin Nov. 30 in Geneva.

The idea of pursuing substantial reductions or even elimination of these weapons is one that U.S. allies in Europe, facing strong political pressures to make progress in arms control rather than just rearmament, have been pressing the United States to accept.

Until recently, the administration seemed skeptical of the European approach, fearing it might undermine support for going ahead with deployment of theater weapons while negotiations get under way. Now there appears to be greater acceptance of European political needs plus agreement here that a deep-cut proposal would require greater reductions from the Russians than from the United States.

Philosophically Congruent

Government officials emphasize that no final decisions have been made on the opening U.S. position or how this idea of major reductions will be expressed. Those decisions will be reviewed in coming weeks at a top-level National Security Council meeting here and with allies at a meeting of the Special Consultative Group within NATO at Brussels.

But several specialists say the so-called "zero-level" option, which would mean removal of all such missiles on both sides, or something close to it in the way of substantial reductions "to the lowest possible level," is likely to be part of the initial U.S. proposal.

Such an approach would also be in keeping philosophically with the way the Reagan administration is developing its position on possible future arms talks with Moscow dealing with the big, intercontinental-range strategic weapons-bombers and land-based and submarine-based missiles of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Officials say it is not yet decided what the definition of "intermediate" will be but that it will proba-

bly include missiles able to fly between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometers, equivalent to 600 to 3,300 miles.

The U.S. view is that the talks initially should focus on the key missile systems of both sides, and that all SS-20s be included because they are mobile and even those

closer to Asia than Europe could be moved. The United States also will insist, officials say, on equal ceilings, adequate verification and various "noncircumvention" provisions that would get around any agreement eventually worked out.

Exxon to Leave Libya; Reasons Are Unclear

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon, the largest American oil company, plans to withdraw from all of its oil and gas production operations in Libya, it has announced.

It was not immediately clear whether Exxon's decision, announced Thursday, was the result of a dispute with the Libyan government over oil production and prices or the result of political or security considerations. Oil industry sources said, however, that a team of Exxon officials had been in Libya in the last week discussing their contract.

A Mobil Corp. spokesman said in New York Friday that his company was also considering withdrawing its crude oil operations from Libya. "I can confirm we have been in discussions with the Libyan authorities with regard to our operation in the country," he said. "We are studying the entire situation."

Another major U.S. oil company with operations in Libya — Occidental Petroleum — indicated it had no immediate plans to withdraw.

Exxon would neither assess the value of its operations in Libya, where it has been pumping crude oil since 1955, nor comment on whether it would receive any compensation for relinquishing them to the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Oil industry sources said the Reagan administration had not put any direct pressure on the 34 U.S. oil companies operating in Libya to withdraw from that country.

In a brief statement from its

New York headquarters, Exxon said: "We can confirm that Exxon has relinquished its concessionary interests in Libya by notice to the Libyan government Nov. 4. Exxon will withdraw from all operations in Libya. It is the desire of Exxon, and we believe that of the Libyan authorities, that Exxon's withdrawal be accomplished in an amicable and orderly manner. Discussions are under way with the Libyan authorities on arrangements for such a withdrawal."

An Exxon spokesman said the company would have no further comment and declined repeated requests to explain the company's decision. There has been no statement from the Libyan government on the withdrawal.

Exxon said 83 Americans and 290 non-Americans, mostly Britons, were working in its Libyan operations.

The dependents of Exxon's workers in Libya were evacuated in August after U.S. Navy fighter jets downed two Libyan planes in a skirmish off the Libyan coast. About 1,500 Americans work and live in Libya; most are with oil companies.

Exxon's operations in Libya included a 49-percent stake in production fields that it operated in partnership with the Libyan government. Those fields produce 135,000 barrels a day, oil industry sources said. It also had a 49-percent interest in a liquefied natural gas complex in Brega, Libya.

Libya currently exports 275,000 barrels a day of oil to the United States. Exxon's imports into the United States in the last month amounted to a mere 1,800 barrels a day, oil industry sources said.

OAU Envoys Agree to Send to Chad 14-Man Advance Peacekeeping Unit

From Agency Dispatches

LAGOS — The Organization of African Unity plans to send a 14-man advance peacekeeping force to Chad, including a Nigerian commander, to Chad on Monday, Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko announced Friday.

Mr. Ouko, speaking as chairman of the OAU Council of Ministers, revealed the decision to newsmen after a meeting here of foreign ministers from OAU countries contributing troops to the peacekeeping force.

He said that the ministers had chosen a Nigerian commander and decided on the dispatch of an ad-

vance team, but that the decisions would have to be ratified by the heads of state of the countries involved.

The advance peacekeeping group will be made up of 14 officers from Nigeria, Guinea, Benin, Togo, Zaire and Senegal.

In Tripoli, Libya said Friday that fighting had erupted in eastern Chad between insurgents and government forces following the withdrawal of Libyan troops from the area.

"Engagements ... have been taking place for more than 48 hours in locations in eastern Chad," JANA, the Libyan news agency, reported.

British Pledge Strong Moves To Defeat IRA

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, James Prior, pledged on Friday a government campaign aimed at the "ruthless eradication" of Irish Republican Army guerrillas in the strife-torn province after a spate of IRA attacks.

Earlier, the Rev. Denis Faul, a Roman Catholic priest and longtime critic of British security forces fighting the IRA, disclosed that he has launched a campaign to persuade Roman Catholics to stop supporting the guerrillas.

Mr. Prior said at Stormont Castle, seat of the British administration in Northern Ireland, that squads from the army's Special Air Service were hunting IRA units along the 300-mile (480-kilometer) border with the Irish Republic.

He declared that more SAS teams will be ordered into the flashpoint border zone if military commanders request them.



Joe Engle, foreground, and Richard Truly worked in the cabin of the space shuttle Columbia Friday morning while orbiting the earth. Col. Engle was holding a camera as Col. Truly was preparing to sight in the background. The astronauts met a number of objectives even though the flight was shortened.

Reagan Security Aide Probed Over Gratuity

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department is investigating a top presidential aide's acceptance of a \$1,000 gratuity from Japanese journalists who interviewed Nancy Reagan a day after her husband was inaugurated as president last January.

The White House said Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's national security adviser, took the money and then put it in a safe, forgetting about it for eight months.

Larry Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Allen accepted the cash because he knew "this was customary in Japan" and did not wish to embarrass the Japanese journalists or Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Allen put the money in the safe "until he could ascertain the proper procedure for turning it over to the government."

Report Denied
In his statement Friday morning Mr. Speakes said that the FBI had investigated and cleared Mr. Allen, but Justice Department spokesman Tom DeCar later denied that.

The allegation is still under investigation by the Department of Justice. We cannot and will not have any further comment," Mr. DeCar said Friday afternoon.

David Gergen, assistant to the president for communications, said Mr. Reagan learned of the incident only Friday.

Mr. Gergen said: "He has not expressed a view one way or the other but I think it's clear that there is a uniform view here that folks looked into the question of

whether the laws and regulations had been observed and the conclusion was that they had been."

Mr. Speakes said the money was intended for Mrs. Reagan but that Mr. Allen "intercepted it."

Given to Treasury

Mr. Speakes said the money has been turned over to the Treasury. Asked why the money was not being returned to the Japanese, Mr. Speakes said, "I don't know."

Hours earlier, the Tokyo newspaper Mainichi Shimbun reported that Tokyo police had wound up a top-secret investigation of bribery allegations against an unnamed senior White House official but had not released details. The newspaper said the investigation was requested by the United States.

Mr. Allen was summoned to the Oval Office by Mr. Reagan last week along with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and the two were told to halt their feuding.

After Mrs. Reagan was interviewed by reporters from Shufu-tomo (Housewife's Friend), Mr. Speakes said, Mr. Allen was told by representatives of the magazine that they intended to give her an honorarium.

Knowing that this was customary in Japan, "Mr. Allen received the honorarium and gave it to his secretary for safekeeping" and she put it in an unused safe in Mr. Allen's temporary office, Mr. Speakes said.

"When Mr. Allen and his secretary moved to his present office in the White House shortly thereafter, the envelope was forgotten by both and remained in the old Executive Office Building safe until it

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Shuttle Pilots Able to Save Key Objectives

United Press International

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The pilots of the space shuttle Columbia had their mission cut short Friday, when they were officially ordered to return home on Saturday — three days early — because of the failure of one of three fuel cell generators. Despite the abbreviated mission, they were able to meet a number of important objectives.

The astronauts, Joe Engle and Richard Truly, were scheduled to bring the spacecraft to a gliding landing at 4:22 p.m. EST (9:22 p.m. GMT) at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. — the same place it set down to end its maiden voyage in April. The weather forecast at Edwards called for broken clouds, winds of up to 10 miles an hour and no rain.

"It was the prudent thing to do," Christopher Kraft, director of the Johnson Space Center in Houston, said of the decision to shorten the flight. "We think we can get everything out of the mission we had planned with the exception of time ... We played it very conservatively."

Premature Decision

After the generator failed, shortly after launch on Thursday, mission control announced that the flight would end on Saturday. But the flight director, Neil Hutchinson, said Thursday night that the mission might be extended on a day-to-day basis.

John McLeish, the mission control spokesman in Houston, had first explained that mission rules required an early end to a flight that had encountered one generator failure. But Mr. Hutchinson said later that such rules were made to be bent, and that the controllers would evaluate the situation to see when the risk of staying in orbit exceeded the benefits.

What worried the controllers was the possibility of another unit quitting. There was no indication that this would happen, but a second fuel cell failure would have meant an immediate termination of the mission.

The ship can land with only one fuel cell operating, although Mr. Hutchinson said it would be a "pretty tough" operation. If all three were out, the spacecraft would be unable to function, he said.

This was the third time that a U.S. manned space mission was ordered to end early. Gemini-8 was forced to end an emergency landing because of control problems in 1966, and Apollo-13 came back from a swing around the moon in 1970 after an explosion on board.

The pilots were aware that an abbreviated mission was likely, and worked hard to salvage as many test objectives as possible. On Friday they successfully tested

the 50-foot robot arm that will be used to deposit satellites in orbit.

The initial tests of the \$100-million Canadian-built manipulator crane demonstrated that it works in the weightlessness of orbital flight. The operation represented a major achievement.

The electrically operated device has shoulder, elbow and wrist joints like a human arm. Television showed the arm — with "Canada" painted on its side — partially raised, bent at the elbow, above the left side of the spacecraft. A shot from a camera on the arm showed the astronauts waving through two aft windows.

The spacecraft was cruising upside down 160 miles high (256 kilometers high) at the time, over the eastern United States. It was on its 17th orbit and was scanning the globe with advanced radar to search for clues to hidden mineral deposits. Scientists were reported happy with the results.

A specialist, James Briley, said Thursday night that an impurity of some sort in the bad generator — possibly caused by a manufacturing fault — apparently blocked small hydrogen passages, allowing water to build up. If allowed to continue, the water build-up would have produced a reverse reaction: the water would have been broken down into oxygen and hydrogen, producing a potentially explosive mixture.

So controllers decided without hesitation to shut it down, drain it of its gases and rely on the two good fuel cells to meet the Columbia's electricity needs.

Photographs Lightning

Capt. Truly made the first successful effort to photograph a lightning bolt from space, after nearly 20 hours of repeated attempts to perform the experiment over South America and Africa.

The bolt he photographed during a storm headed toward Africa. The aim of the lightning experiment, if sufficient data is ever collected, is to improve long range weather forecasting and storm forecasting. In addition to photographing the lightning, the astronauts are attempting to record its sound.

Col. Engle had calibrated an optical lightning finder Thursday night by spotting a thunderstorm over Ecuador, before he and Capt. Truly began their first night's sleep aboard Columbia.

But the astronauts failed in subsequent efforts to use the method to spot storms, predict where they might produce lightning, observe the start of the bolt, photograph it and tape record its sound over South America and Africa.

Meanwhile, President Reagan flew to Houston Friday for a brief stop at the Johnson Space Center, where he was to speak from the mission control room with the astronauts.

4-Man Balloon Lands in U.S. In First Trans-Pacific Flight

By Ted Thackrey Jr.

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The storm-battered Double Eagle V descended through rain and gusting winds to land safely 140 miles north of San Francisco and enter history as the first balloon to cross the Pacific Ocean.

On board were flight commander Ben Abruzzo, 51; Larry Newman, 34; Roy Clark, 41, and Rocky Aoki, 43, a Japanese-U.S. resident. It was Mr. Aoki, owner of a chain of restaurants, who financed the \$250,000 venture.

(Helicopters retrieved the crew of the Double Eagle V Friday from a rugged mountain ridge where they crash-landed after completing their voyage, Associated Press reported.)

[The first helicopter, flying in fog and heavy rain, spotted the gondola at the 4,500-foot level of the Sanhedrin mountains. The balloonists had cut the gondola loose from the balloon and fell 40 feet to the ground. They were unhurt.]

5,300-Mile Voyage

The landing took place about 90 minutes after the 270-foot-tall, 400,000-cubic-foot balloon crossed the coastline near Point Arena, completing the 5,300-mile voyage that it began Monday from the city of Nagashima in central Japan.

The flight broke the record for distance traveled in a gas balloon: 5,314 miles. That record was set last year by Maxie Anderson and his son, Kris, in the first balloon crossing of North America.

The elder Anderson, with Mr. Abruzzo and Mr. Newman, made the first balloon crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in 1978, in the Double Eagle II.

With a 30-day supply of food on board Mr. Abruzzo had said that

he intended to remain airborne after reaching the United States, hoping to continue the flight to the East Coast and then on across the Atlantic — perhaps to the European border of the Soviet Union.

That plan still appeared to be possible Thursday morning. At that time, the Double Eagle V was reported 1,000 miles off the California coast, with crew and equipment still in good condition. But a few hours later, the flight's command center in Albuquerque, N.M., reported that the balloon had encountered a severe storm and icing conditions that forced an emergency descent from 18,000 to 7,500 feet.

Mr. Abruzzo said that the Double Eagle V was traveling "with a tremendous load of ice, expending ballast at an unbelievable rate. It was a constant battle. We were fighting icing ... melting some of it off" by dropping in altitude.



Ben Abruzzo

Reagan Gambles

President Reagan's decision to keep David A. Stockman as director of the Office of Management and Budget after his embarrassing admissions of doubt about the Reagan economic program is seen as a political gamble. Page 3.

U.S. Output

U.S. industrial production last month fell 1.5 percent, the sharpest fall since last year's recession. Page 11.

WEEKEND

Well-Ordered Life

Buying by mail-order catalogue is a growing practice in the United States among working women who have neither the patience nor the time to shop in stores. The trend is spreading as more luxury goods become available by mail. Page 7W.



A farmer's wife near Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic — her face masked to bar identification — stands guard for her husband. Wives of part-time members of the security forces have been facing increasing danger from the Irish Republican Army.

S. Africa Obtains Nuclear Fuel Despite U.S. Ban

Enough Enriched Uranium Found to Keep Power Plant Project on Schedule for June Start-Up

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa, barred from using U.S.-enriched uranium in nuclear power plants because it rejects international safeguards, has obtained enough enriched fuel to start up its first plant on schedule next June.

The first indication that South Africa had obtained the enriched uranium came last week, when Framatome, a French company involved in the project, announced in Paris that the initial loading of fuel into the first station would proceed on schedule next June.

Framatome, one of three French companies in the giant consortium that is building South Africa's two 1,000-megawatt nuclear plants near Cape Town, is believed to have received in France a shipment of South African-owned enriched uranium that it has contracted to load into fuel rods for use here.

Since Framatome is one-third government owned, it needs French government approval to export the fuel rods to South Africa. But in a statement that is likely

to provoke a negative U.S. response, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday in Paris that the government of President Francois Mitterrand has no plans to prevent fulfillment of what he described as a "normal contract."

An informed U.S. official reached by telephone in Washington said the United States had received no advance notification of the French decision and charged that the action would mean that "the Mitterrand government has undercut Reagan administration policy" of using the fuel as a bargaining chip in talks between Washington and Pretoria on nuclear safeguards. He also said the French move would make the administration look "foolish."

The administration is likely to be particularly irritated because of France's criticism of U.S. policy on other issues in South Africa as being too sympathetic with the white-minority government.

The French position, as stated by the spokesman, is that Mr. Mitterrand has committed his government to honoring all contracts signed by the previous French ad-

ministration and that "the U.S. authorities know very well the terms of the [South African] contract, and what it obliges us to do."

An even more important issue, the U.S. official said, is where South Africa obtained the fuel in the first place. He said there is no indication that it came from France, which is one of five international suppliers of enriched uranium, along with the United States, China, the Soviet Union and a British-Dutch-West German group called Urenco.

He said that one likely source was China, although he emphasized that the administration has no confirmation of that. The official said a possible route from China to France was through uranium "launderers" in Switzerland, and

then through another country such as West Germany or Belgium.

A spokesman for the French government Atomic Energy Commission said that while the agency is charged with monitoring entry and exit of enriched uranium, it had received no orders to treat the South African uranium differently from any other.

Jacques Gossens, a Framatome spokesman in Paris, said in a telephone interview that it was not France's business where South Africa obtained the enriched uranium.

In telephone interviews Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Gossens said that his company had been given low-enriched uranium hexafluoride from South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission, the state agency that owns and will run the plants. Framatome is now preparing to transform it into fuel elements for insertion into the first plant, Mr. Gossens said.

When asked the origin of the material, he said he did not know.

Questioned again Thursday in Paris by Washington Post correspondent Edward Cody, Mr. Gos-

sens said, however, that he had been misunderstood in the earlier conversations, and that he had been informed by the electricity supply commission that the fuel had been obtained and would be delivered to Framatome "any time now."

The withholding of U.S.-enriched fuel was a key bargaining lever in Washington's efforts to get South Africa to accept full international safeguards. A delay in the start-up of the plants at Koeberg would cost South Africa more than \$1 million a day, according to estimates.

"You could say they were able to get the fuel for Koeberg without complying with safeguards," said a senior State Department official. "But that does not solve their main problem with us [which is] their contract under which they have a big obligation."

Under a multimillion-dollar contract with the U.S. Department of Energy that extends into the 1990s, the South African electricity commission is obliged to deliver raw uranium to the United States for enrichment at regular intervals.



IN THE COLD — A man walks in the snow between campers housing earthquake survivors in Pescopagano, Italy. The quake last Nov. 23 killed about 3,000 people and demolished 365 villages in southern Italy; nearly 300,000 people still are without permanent housing.

Botha Again Promises Reforms; Businessmen Call Pace Too Slow

By Jack Foicic
Los Angeles Times Service

CAPE TOWN — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has told 600 business and community leaders that he will push ahead with significant reforms of racial law despite growing opposition from right-wing members of his party and other ultra-conservative whites.

But Mr. Botha also indicated Thursday that change would not include sharing political power with South Africa's black majority.

The prime minister's description of how he intends to cope with mounting racial tension was presented at a conference he had called to ask businessmen to support his economic and political development programs. At a similar meeting two years ago referred to as the Carlton Conference, the men who run the country's immense mining and other industrial and banking concerns responded with enthusiasm.

At Thursday's gathering, which was closed to the press, there was reported to have been less enthusiasm, and considerable criticism of government policy.

Led by mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer, most of the 19 men who spoke in response to Mr. Botha's appeal said that reforms of racial laws promised by the prime minister two years ago had not sufficiently materialized. One after another, the industrialists and bankers said there must be "more change, more rapidly," according to a summary of the session obtained from one of those who attended.

On a Reformist Course

When Mr. Oppenheimer emerged from the meeting, which included a dozen blacks, he told reporters: "We got the impression he [Mr. Botha] is still on a reformist course." But he said the prime minister did not say much about the pace or mechanisms of change.

The 73-year-old Mr. Oppenheimer also released a text of the remarks he had made in the session. "The disappointment of

many businessmen with the progress made since the Carlton Conference is because it seems the government... is unable or unwilling to act," the text said. "It is only in the field of industrial relations that major, solid progress has been made."

He apparently was referring to labor law reforms that have allowed blacks to unionize.

Mr. Oppenheimer, who is chairman of Anglo-American and De Beers Consolidated Mines, warned that if economic growth is to continue, black workers must have unlimited job opportunity, an unrestricted right to a good education, particularly in technical subjects, and decent housing close to the job.

"It is particularly frustrating to

businessmen when practical measures to improve the situation are rejected for what appears to be ideological reasons, as for instance when blacks are refused entry into half-empty technical colleges," Mr. Oppenheimer said.

In his address, Mr. Botha said he hoped race relations would be improved by "creating structures through which every... population group will enjoy self-determination as regards its own interests, and co-responsibility for common interests."

These terms are used to refer to a policy of separate tribal homelands, where blacks, many of whom were in white cities, have some political rights, and to a confederation of these homelands with the rest of South Africa.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Foot Withdraws Support for Benn

LONDON — The leader of the British opposition Labour Party, Michael Foot, withdrew his support Friday from radical left-winger Tony Benn, abandoning all hope of keeping him in the mainstream of the party.

He blamed Mr. Benn for disruption in the party and said he would not vote for him in the current ballot for the shadow Cabinet, whose members would form the new Cabinet if Labour were elected to power. Mr. Foot said he had tried to persuade Mr. Benn to accept the principle of collective responsibility. "His answer is still no, and of course that makes it impossible for me to vote for him as a member of the shadow Cabinet, for he still insists on his inalienable right to cause the kind of disruption he provoked last Tuesday," Mr. Foot said.

Mr. Foot's reference was to a parliamentary statement in which Mr. Benn contradicted Labour Party policy on the payment of compensation for British North Sea oil interests. Mr. Benn refused to comment on Friday's development.

Maj. Haddad Says Cease-Fire Is Over

TEL AVIV — Three Lebanese rightist militiamen were killed by a mine in southern Lebanon Friday, and their leader, Maj. Saad Haddad, said the four-month-old cease-fire with Palestinian guerrillas was over.

"The state of war has returned," he told Israel television. "Thirty-seven times the terrorists have violated the cease-fire but this time I won't let the blood of our sons flow in vain. We will react at a time and place we find suitable." He accused the UN peacekeeping force, Unifil, of failing to carry out its mission. Maj. Haddad's militia lodged an official complaint with Unifil on the death of the three men.

BL Lays Off Another 2,000 Workers

LONDON — A five-day-old strike over tea breaks caused British automaker BL Ltd. to lay off another 2,000 workers at its giant Longbridge plant outside Birmingham on Friday. All car production halted.

At the U.S.-owned Ford Motor Co. Ltd., meanwhile, union leaders Friday recommended that 54,000 production workers strike Nov. 24 in a dispute over a pay increase.

At state-owned BL, formerly known as British Leyland, 2,200 Longbridge workers were on strike and 5,000 laid off because of the tea-break dispute. The plant employs 14,000. The production stoppage reportedly has cost BL £15 million (\$28.5 million).

Congress Seeks Embargo Payments

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators Friday agreed to require billions of dollars in federal compensation to farmers if agricultural exports are ever singled out for an embargo as part of the nation's foreign policy.

Sen. Roger W. Jepsen, Republican of Iowa, a major proponent of the embargo protection plan, acknowledged that its primary purpose is not to compensate farmers for economic losses due to a selective embargo but to effectively prohibit such embargoes in the future.

The decision by the House-Senate conference committee, working on a compromise farm bill, came a day after the full Senate voted 66-20 to require congressional approval of any agricultural export embargo imposed after 1984. Administration officials have not vigorously opposed the embargo protection plans, despite the potential costs of up to \$30 billion, because they say President Reagan has pledged never to impose an embargo that affects only agriculture.

U.S. Pays \$700,000 in Sub Collision

TOKYO — The U.S. Navy on Friday paid \$737,913 to the family of Taizo Noguchi, the Japanese freighter captain who was killed April 9 when a nuclear submarine hit his ship and failed to pick up survivors.

The Navy also agreed to pay from \$25,217 to \$29,130 to the 13 survivors of the sinking of the Nissho Maru in the East China Sea. Previously, the Navy paid \$373,913 to the family of the other man killed in the collision, Cmdr. Robert D. Woel, skipper of the submarine George Washington, was relieved of his command and reprimanded.

World Chess Title Game is a Draw

MERANO, Italy — The 15th game of the world chess championship ended in a draw without resumption of play Friday, leaving Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union still one victory away from winning the tournament and retaining his title.

Challenger Viktor Korchnoi, a Soviet exile, proposed the draw to umpire Paul Klein of Ecuador two hours before the game was scheduled to resume. Mr. Karpov quickly accepted.

Mr. Karpov, who holds a 5-2 edge over the challenger, showed rare annoyance when Mr. Korchnoi halted play Thursday on the 41st move. Chess experts said Mr. Karpov apparently was disgusted that Mr. Korchnoi was wasting both players' time by sealing his move, rather than offering a draw in a position that neither could win.

Libya Denies Attack on U.S. Envoy

PARIS — A senior Libyan diplomat Friday rejected allegations by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that Libya government was responsible for an attempt to kill the acting U.S. ambassador to France.

Said Hafiana, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau here, also charged that the United States was preparing public opinion for military action against Libya.

Addressing a press conference here, Mr. Hafiana said that Libya denied all responsibility for the attack on U.S. Charge d'Affaires Christian A. Chapman. The U.S. diplomat was not injured when a man fired six shots at him outside his Paris home Thursday.

Israelis Reported to Be Frustrated By Egyptians in Autonomy Talks

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Besides failing to achieve its elusive agreement on Palestinian autonomy, Israel suffered another, more vexing, setback in the latest round of negotiations in Cairo that just ended.

Israeli sources said Friday that the Jerusalem delegation was unable to get a fix on Egypt's intentions for autonomy progress between now and April 25, when Israel is due to complete its withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

An Israeli participant in the ministerial-level autonomy talks, which broke up Thursday without any substantive agreement, confirmed that one of the main purposes in the exercise was to test the Egyptians and try to come back with a reading of their tactical plan for the next five months.

But failure to reach agreement on two or three sections of a general declaration of principles frustrated that endeavor, and has left Israel in the dark about Egyptian intentions.

Comforting Assurances

"We heard all the assurances, comforting as they are, from Egypt that peace is unshakable and that Camp David is the only path," the Israeli official said. "But we wanted to see how the Egyptian attitudes are translated practically in the autonomy negotiations."

When asked if the Israeli side detected any evidence that Egypt might intend to stall the autonomy talks until April 25, and then accept a vaguely worded declaration

of principles and reduce its involvement in the autonomy process, the Israeli official replied, "If we reach April and don't have an agreement, then we will have questions about their intentions."

Some Israeli officials have privately expressed the fear that Egypt's strategy is to keep the autonomy talks alive but inconclusive until April 25 so that it cannot be accused by the rest of the Arab world of concluding a separate peace with Israel solely to win back the Sinai.

Disappointment
Israel has said it is prepared to continue autonomy negotiations after April 25, but there have been no solid assurances that Egypt has the same intentions.

Israeli disappointment in the outcome of the recent talks was unmistakable. Israel's chief negotiator, Interior Minister Yosef Burg, said it would be an exaggeration to characterize him as "much more optimistic."

Members of the Israeli delegation said they had advanced "thoughtful and attractive" proposals to the Egyptians which had not been accepted, although they are to be discussed by lower-level "working committees" beginning Sunday. The Israeli officials refused to disclose any details of the new proposals, although they were understood to deal with the size of the proposed Palestinian autonomy council and the scope of its authority.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel last month advocated a new round of ministerial-level

meetings largely on the argument that the working committees had become bogged down and were not making substantive progress.

Israeli officials Friday stressed that the Cabinet ministers involved in the ministerial talks — Mr. Burg, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir — cannot devote their time to lengthy negotiating sessions, and therefore the working groups had to be reconvened.

The autonomy talks participant noted that negotiators on both sides had instructed the working groups to give priority to the issues of security, and the legislative and regulatory powers to be exercised by the Palestinian autonomy council.

Israel Would Talk to Saudis

WASHINGTON (AP) — The head of an Israeli parliamentary delegation said Friday his nation was willing to hold peace talks with Saudi Arabia, but only on the understanding that the Saudi eight-point peace plan is unacceptable to Israel and cannot be a precondition for talks.

Moshe Arens repeated Israel's condemnation of the details of that plan, but added, "Israel is willing to sit down and talk peace with every Arab country that is willing to do so."

He said the opening move for such negotiations might be an invitation for the Israeli prime minister to visit an Arab capital in the same way that Anwar Sadat opened the Camp David peace process by visiting Jerusalem.



Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, left, listens as Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg discusses the results of autonomy talks in Cairo. U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton Jr. looks on.

Major Industrial Turmoil Seems to Subside in Poland

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — Major industrial unrest appeared to be subsiding Friday as the government and the independent union Solidarity prepared for talks next week to find a way out of the mounting economic chaos.

About 150,000 workers returned to their jobs in the western region of Zielona Gora after a 22-day general strike, and coal miners at the Sosnowiec mine in Silesia began negotiations with the government following a 17-day stoppage. However, smaller strikes persisted.

But as the industrial front became calmer, trouble appeared to be growing in the countryside, and the government opened talks in Warsaw with the independent farmers' union. A protest campaign by farmers spread to a second city where about 100 Rural Solidarity activists took over sugar industry offices in Torun as a show of support for a sit-in in Siedlce.

The Torun farmers said that they were also protesting a new government-sponsored barter system through which they receive machinery and fertilizers in exchange for their produce. The gov-

Last Resorts

The committee said that inflation was rising, panic buying increasing and that Poland's balance of payments situation was becoming more dramatic, despite the deferment of payments due this year on the country's \$24-billion debt to Western banks and governments.

A Polish Embassy spokesman said Friday in Paris that officials from Poland's main Western creditor countries would meet in Paris next week to review the Polish economy and discuss rescheduling official debt payments due next year.

An article in the Warsaw newspaper Zycie Warszawy said that Poland's having asked to rejoin the International Monetary Fund was one of the last resorts for the crippled economy.

The article, by Michael Dobroczynski, an economics professor, questioned the belief generally accepted in the West that Communist countries would not want their economies overseen by the IMF.

"Rigorous care and supervision by the highly competent staff of the IMF over the effectiveness of spending credit is by no means a hindrance. On the contrary, it is conducive to efficient and consistent actions," the professor said.

Although expressing only his personal opinion, the professor added that IMF intervention could be welcome in settling domestic disputes.

The union-government talks next Tuesday will concentrate on ways of finding a lasting formula for social and political peace, including the possibility of setting up some kind of national front.

The authorities prepared the way for the talks with a combination of threat and conciliation, while Solidarity leader Lech Walesa worked hard to convince his union's 10 million members that strikes were ruining the country.

The state-controlled television broadcast a special program on the Sosnowiec dispute that was triggered by an incident last month in which gas canisters were hurled at a group of people outside the mine.

The strikers had demanded the program and talks with a government representative as a condition for ending the strike. The news agency reported that the mining minister, Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski, had begun negotiations at the mine today.

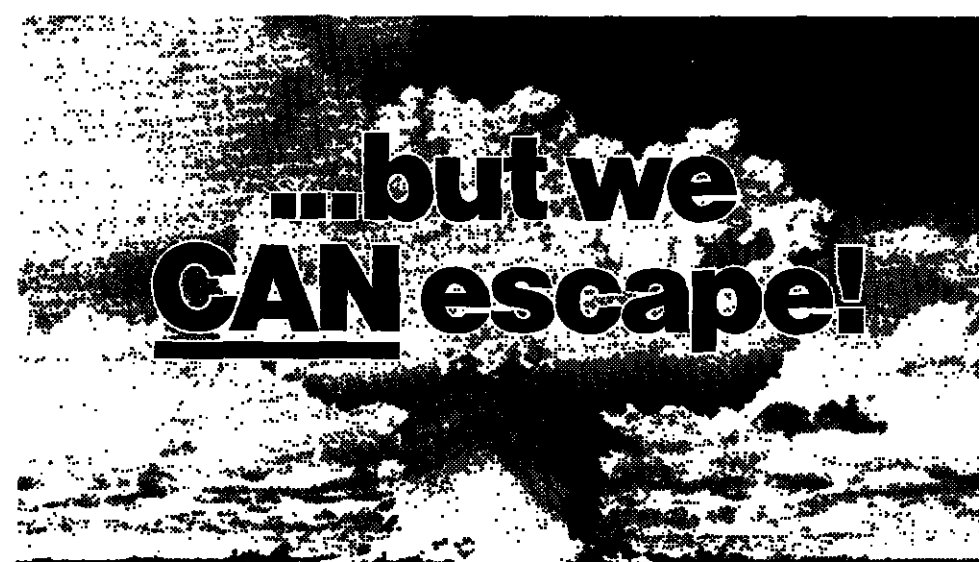
The news agency said that the 4,000 miners at Sosnowiec later held a rally and asked the government to suspend the strike. Work resumed on the second shift.

Vaccination List Dwindles

Reuters

GENEVA — China and India have joined the list of countries discontinuing smallpox vaccinations, the World Health Organization announced. Only five countries still have obligatory smallpox vaccination: Burma, Chad, Egypt, Kuwait and Tunisia.

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Defiant Senate Republicans Push to End Deficit by '84

By Helen Dewar
and Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Republicans on the Senate Budget Committee have defied President Reagan and moved ahead with consideration of \$160 billion in tax increases and spending cuts to balance the federal budget by 1984.

But the Democratic-controlled House Budget Committee avoided confrontation with the president by approving a Republican-sponsored second budget resolution for fiscal 1982 that delays all major decisions until next year and camouflages the resulting deficit.

The actions came Thursday after Mr. Reagan, in a meeting with congressional leaders, reaffirmed his desire to defer any major budget initiatives, including tax increases, until he can present his budget next January.

The budget committees acted as the House, in a victory for the president, passed an Interior or Department appropriations bill that is about \$1 billion larger than the president wants, but only by a tie vote; the vote indicated his threatened veto could be sustained.

Conferees on another appropriations bill, for the Transportation Department, also agreed on a larger amount than Mr. Reagan wants.

On the issue of funding the government after next Friday, when current authority to spend expires and no appropriations bills are expected to have been signed into law, the House Appropriations Committee approved a so-called continuing resolution, also substantially exceeding the targets Mr. Reagan set in September.

The Senate is expected to reduce these spending levels. But some congressional leaders fear the funding levels in the continuing

resolution might provoke a presidential veto. A veto, unless overridden by two-thirds votes of both houses, could paralyze the government.

Even if Senate Republicans and their budget rebellion, as is expected when the time comes to adopt an actual budget resolution, Thursday's actions underscore the mounting difficulties Mr. Reagan faces in Congress.

The \$160-billion plan, which includes \$48 billion in tax increases that Mr. Reagan has indicated he opposes, was advanced by Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici and endorsed with varying degrees of enthusiasm by seven of the 11 other Republicans on the committee.

Sen. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, submitted the plan despite objections from both Mr. Reagan and Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

Noting these objections and the likelihood of House rejection, Sen. Domenici told the committee that "only something like a miracle will allow this plan to be adopted this year by the entire Congress."

Dismissing a False Notion But he said he thought it was important to pursue the plan, partly "to dispel the false notion that Congress is in a muddle and has no notions about how to move ahead to reduce federal deficits and their impact on inflation and interest rates."

Some other Republicans were more pointed. "The flag of leadership is passing from the White House to this committee," said Sen. Slade Gorton of Washington.

Sen. Domenici contended that his plan would produce a balanced budget by 1984, a goal that Mr. Reagan has abandoned but that many Senate Republicans still want to pursue.

Over a three-year period it would cut benefit entitlement programs by \$39 billion, military expansion by \$26 billion and domestic appropriations by \$32 billion. While there would be no tax increase in fiscal 1982, increases of \$10 billion in 1983 and \$38 billion in 1984 could come from closing tax loopholes or raising excise taxes, Sen. Domenici suggested.

Instructions The plan also includes instructions to committees to come up with the tax increases and most of the entitlement cuts by next March 15.

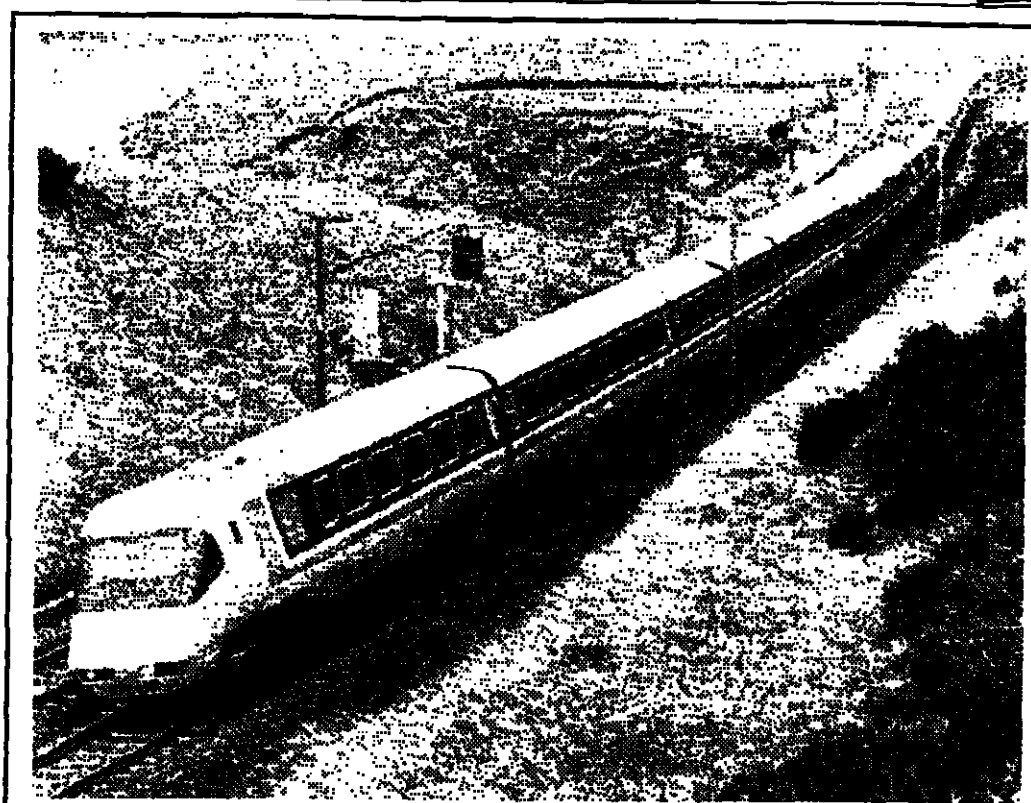
The House Budget Committee meanwhile completed action on a second budget resolution based on the administration's original economic assumptions, which Democrats and Republicans now agree are not valid.

The motion to accept this questionable version of the budget — a step intended simply to delay the whole issue until next year — was made by the ranking Republican, Rep. Delbert L. Latta of Ohio. No serious Democratic opposition emerged.

During the brief committee deliberations, Republicans remained silent as Democrats made pointed offers to propose additional spending cuts along lines Mr. Reagan called for in September.

The budget approved by the panel calls for a deficit of just \$37.5 billion in 1982. But it is generally agreed, even in private estimates by the Office of Management and Budget, that a more realistic figure would be about twice that. The \$37.5-billion figure disregards the current recession.

Given the same legislative program, Democrats proposed a set of economic assumptions that showed the deficit reaching \$76.4 billion in 1982, and totaling about \$360 billion through 1984.



RAIL TRIAL — British Rail's new Advanced Passenger Train near Berkhamstead, England, during a recent trial. The train can move through curves 20 to 40 percent faster than conventional trains. Development took 13 years and cost about £35 million (\$66 million).

Reagan Gambling That Stockman Can Overcome Magazine Article

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's decision to keep David A. Stockman as director of the Office of Management and Budget after his embarrassing admissions of doubt about the administration economic program is a political gamble.

Before Congress, Mr. Stockman

thought were off-the-record remarks by Earl Butz, President Gerald R. Ford's secretary of agriculture, who had told a politically embarrassing joke about blacks to a magazine reporter.

Substantively, however, Mr. Stockman's admissions — which he acknowledged were accurately reported — potentially undercut Mr. Reagan's program far more seriously than a vulgar joke. By keeping him, Mr. Reagan is gambling that Mr. Stockman's assertions of faith Thursday and in the future will gradually overshadow the magazine article.

NEWS ANALYSIS

has been the principal advocate and architect of the Reagan budget. But in the last few days Republicans as well as Democrats have been questioning whether he will ever again be a truly persuasive exponent of the president's program or whether his usefulness has been irreparably damaged.

The budget director's dramatic appearance at a news conference to assert his faith that the president "has charted a sound, constructive course" for the nation's economy and to apologize for "poor judgment and loose talk" was a quick attempt to limit the damage of his earlier confessions of uncertainty to a reporter.

Stunning Reversal His near dismissal marked a stunning reversal of personal fortunes. Last spring, Mr. Stockman, 35, was widely hailed as the "whiz kid" whose brilliance, agility and confident articulation of administration policy had propelled him to great prominence and influence despite his youth. Thursday, he was a different figure — subdued, humbled and grateful for a second chance.

Mr. Stockman's comments to The Atlantic Monthly magazine, coming after the disclosures about backbitching between Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and White House aides, were a severe blow to Mr. Reagan, who was already on the defensive politically. Presidential aides said that after reading The Atlantic Monthly article overnight, Mr. Reagan had come into his office "boiling mad" and demanding a face-to-face encounter with Mr. Stockman. After their 45-minute lunch in the Oval Office, Mr. Stockman, who had ended his resignation, compared the meeting to being "taken out behind the woodshed" as a farm boy in Michigan.

Reflex Reaction

Nonetheless, the president's reflex reaction was to reject Mr. Stockman's offer to resign and to keep him in office, just as he has kept Mr. Haig at the State Department.

Mr. Reagan's reaction is reminiscent of President Jimmy Carter's last refusal to dismiss his own budget director, Bert Lance, in spite of investigations into possible conflicts of interest and improper financial dealings. Ultimately, Mr. Carter let Mr. Lance go and he was acquitted in the courts.

Both presidents regarded their budget directors as essential members of their official families. In Mr. Carter's case, Mr. Lance was a longtime personal and political friend.

Mr. Stockman lacks that kind of personal tie to Mr. Reagan but his encyclopedic knowledge of the federal budget and the congressional budget process and his vigorous advocacy of the president's program has caused him to be regarded as an indispensable member of the Reagan team.

The last Cabinet-level official to be dismissed for what he said he

Comments From Stockman That Got Him Into Trouble

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Here are excerpts from an article in the December issue of The Atlantic Monthly on David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The article caused criticism of Mr. Stockman, who said Thursday that he had offered his resignation to President Reagan, but that the president asked him to stay on and he had agreed.

The author, William Greider, an assistant managing editor of The Washington Post, said in the article that Mr. Stockman had agreed, late last year, to meet regularly with him to "relate, off the record, his private account of the great political struggle ahead. The particulars of these conversations were not to be reported until later, after the season's battles were over."

Excerpts Given

The article quoted Mr. Stockman as making the following statements:

On preparing budget proposals: "I just wish that there were more hours in the day or that we didn't have to do this so fast ... I don't have time, trying to put this whole package together in three weeks, so you just start making snap judgments."

On changes in the budget proposal, including the restoration of planned cuts in funds for the Export-Import Bank: "We weren't really closely in control. The mark-up went so fast and those amendments came out of the woodwork and we weren't prepared to deal with it."

On differing projections about the size of the deficit at the time the budget proposal was moving through Congress: "None of us really understands what's going on with all these numbers. You've got so many different budgets out and so many different baselines and such complexity ..."

On the growing concern over deficits, the failure of Wall Street to react to the Reagan economic program and on what went wrong: "The thing was put together so fast that it probably should have been put together differently. The defense numbers got out of control and we were doing that whole budget-cutting exercise so frenetic."

On what he learned: "The reason we did it wrong — not wrong, but less than the optimum — was that we said, 'Hey, we have to get a program out fast.' And when you decide to put a program of this breadth and depth out fast, you can only do so much ... We didn't think it all the way through. We didn't add up all the numbers."

On the final tax bill, with all the added provisions: "Do you realize the greed that came to the forefront? The hogs were really feeding."

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Controversial 'Space Base' Is Sign Of Close U.S.-Australia Defense Tie

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

PINE GAP, Australia — Nestled in a valley surrounded by rocky ridges in the middle of the vast Australian outback lie six silvery-white spheres that look like huge golf balls.

They are the main features of a top-secret U.S.-Australian intelligence operation officially named the Joint Defense Space Research Facility. Unofficially, residents of nearby Alice Springs call it "the space base." Some worry that it makes their out-of-the-way but fun-loving little town a nuclear target.

That thought is unsettling to some Australians because their remote continent otherwise must be one of the world's safest places in the event of a U.S.-Soviet nuclear conflict.

The facility's six "radomes" house sophisticated antennas that receive a variety of signals, intelligence and communication from U.S. spy satellites, mainly on Soviet missile tests.

Optimum Location
Positioned to intercept the telemetry from Soviet rocket launches and pick up Soviet and Chinese military communications, the spy satellites cannot operate directly to the United States because of the physical geometry of the Earth. According to Australian experts, this is the best place to receive the signals.

Accordingly, security is tight. Although the radomes are visible from the air, planes are not allowed to fly directly over Pine Gap. Two security fences bound the facility, and Australian police politely but firmly refuse entry to visitors at a checkpoint well out of sight of the installations.

The Pine Gap station and a complementary one at Nurrungar, South Australia, that is linked to the main U.S. early warning satellite system, represent the biggest and most vital U.S. installations outside the United States. They also epitomize the traditionally close U.S.-Australian defense relationship.

Despite periodic outbursts of criticism, that relationship appears to be growing closer. This month elements of four U.S. service branches joined Australian and New Zealand forces in the most sophisticated and one of the biggest joint military exercises ever held here.

Nuclear Disarmament Movement in U.K. Attracts a New Generation and New Guru

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Two years ago the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament seemed as anachronistic as the miniskirt, another quaint relic from the optimistic, extraterrestrial Britain of the 1960s.

Not any more. Membership in the national organization has risen from 3,000 to 30,000. There are now 1,000 local branches, compared with 30 in 1979. Circulation of the group's publication, *Sanity*, has swollen from 5,000 to 60,000. The total budget last year was \$50,000; this year the campaign will spend \$200,000 on publications alone.

On Oct. 24, in an exhibition of its increasing muscle, the organization mounted an anti-nuclear demonstration by a quarter of a million people, the largest of its type ever held in Britain.

A New Generation

A senior civil servant in the Ministry of Defense said afterward that he expected the movement to keep growing unless it was stifled by a Soviet invasion of Poland or some similar event. Although he expressed doubt that it would achieve its ultimate goal of the banishment of all nuclear weapons from Britain, he said he believed that it had a "very good chance" of blocking the deployment of new medium-range tactical missiles here.

Alarmed by the failure of negotiations to limit strategic arms, by the impending arrival of the Cruise

missiles and by the confrontationist attitudes in Washington and Moscow — to say nothing of those of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — a whole new generation has joined the movement opposing nuclear arms.

John Cox, one of the campaign's deputy chairmen, estimates that the average age of the staff at the movement's headquarters is 22. Only a few veterans of the Aldermaston marches, such as Hugh Jenkins, the chairman, play central roles these days.

"The underlying reason for our new success," said a veteran organizer, "is the feeling that the United States and the Soviet Union are determined to collide with each other, and that they are likely to blow us up in the process."

Movement's New Guru
The movement also has a new guru. He is E.P. Thompson, a historian whose principal book, "Making of the English Working Class," published in 1963, is regarded as a landmark in British social history. For the last two years he has worked full time for the European Movement for Nuclear Disarmament.

Mr. Thompson spends more time than he would like defending himself against charges that he, by extension his organization, is pro-Russian. He spent many years in a faction of the tiny British Communist Party before leaving in disgust and joining the Labor Party in 1956, and is still considered a figure of controversy in some quarters.

Mr. Thompson said in a recent interview, "is a society in great difficulty and has an ideology which is ceasing to have any vitality. It is not necessary to say that one likes anything about the Soviet Union to contest the view that it is an expansionist power. Since the war, not an inch of territory in Europe has been gained by the U.S.S.R. and several satellites, like Albania and Yugoslavia, have been lost. Afghanistan was a client state before the invasion."

A "Moralist" He describes himself as a "Moralist" — that is, a disciple of William Morris, the 19th-century English artist, poet and utopian political philosopher with a certain affinity for Marxism.

A few days ago, speaking at a meeting of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Mr. Thompson said that the Cruise missile was the key to the creation of a pan-European movement against nuclear weapons. The prospect of having them scattered across the Western European countryside, he explained, had made disarmament both a local and international issue, and enabled the movement to "make the political costs of present policies much higher."

"What is at issue in Europe," he argued, "is not a technical strategic question but a political Cold War, and the resolution thereof by some means short of a nuclear war. The status of the military-industrial complex in the two superpowers is too big, not too small, they are inexorably turning both countries into societies ever more likely to go to war."

He denounced the Soviet SS-20 missiles as "insanely dangerous weapons." His goal, he said, is not to alter the balance of power but to change ideas and policies on both sides of the Iron Curtain. To that end, his movement has established close links with the dissidents in Poland and with the dissidents in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere.

Asked whether he was a pacifist, Mr. Thompson responded that he was not, "although it is difficult not to be one." He added, "I served as a soldier in the last war, and I don't apologize for that, because I believe that it was right."

An inveterate crusader for civil liberties here and abroad, he is particularly zealous of the way in which the British government decided to accept Cruise missiles. No major parliamentary debate took place, he said, "and the whole public information apparatus rolled across the backs of the British people — another step in the inexorable progress toward 1984."

Hungary Eases Its Laws On Passports, Currency
BUDAPEST — Hungary has liberalized its regulations on passports, allowing private citizens a yearly trip to the West instead of one every two years, the official MTI news agency reported.

Persons traveling abroad as tourists will still be allowed to purchase hard currency allocations once every three years, but the allocation will be higher, the government said Thursday. Tourists will be able to buy hard currency worth 12,000 forints (about \$350) instead of only 8,000 forints. The provisions take effect next year.

reported proposals to base U.S. warships near Perth and expand the Pine Gap facility.

However, in Alice Springs (population 17,000), 12 miles (19 kilometers) northeast of Pine Gap, Roger Vale has "never detected any apprehension by the community" at the presence of the space base, which has been operational since 1970. A conservative member of the Northern Territory legislature, Mr. Vale said he thought the nuclear target claim was "all guesswork" put forward by leftist groups.

Mr. Vale added that demonstrations against the station — the most recent drew about 100 persons — "represent a very, very minute section of the population overreacting to it."

Ian Yule, an administrator of an aboriginal school and a member of a local left-leaning outfit known as the Peace Group, takes a different view.

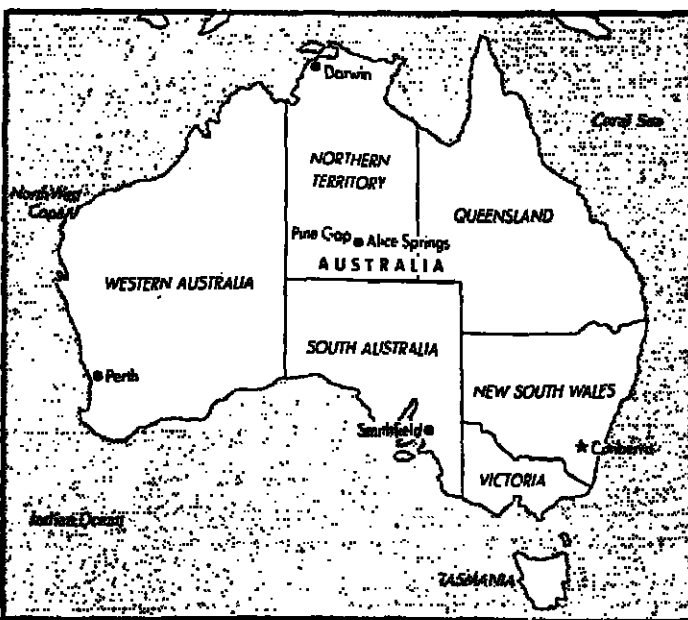
'Model Citizens'
"People here are not too keen on Alice Springs being a nuclear target," he said. He also condemned the secrecy surrounding the base, saying that "in a democracy we have a right to know what its functions are."

Even critics like Mr. Yule agree, however, that the approximately 240 Americans employed at Pine Gap — mostly by the CIA, the National Security Agency and their contractor — have been "model citizens."

For the opposition's part, the leader of the Labor Party, William Hayden, earlier this year touted the main installations and gave all but one a clean bill of health. The only one he complained about — oddly, in the view of government officials — was the naval communications station at North West Cape.

Mr. Hayden, said he wanted the United States to secure Australian consent "for all orders to initiate military action which flow from the station" and to guarantee "that the station will not be used to send orders for a first-strike nuclear attack nor to initiate a limited strike."

The Australian defense minister, D.J. Killen, rejected the demands as "ill-founded and unsound" and said that because of multiple channels and automatic switching equipment in the complex U.S. defense communications system there was no way to stop such messages without shutting the North West Cape Station entirely.



Spain Centrists Close Ranks Around Premier in Feud

Reston

MADRID — Spain's ruling centrist party on Friday night closed ranks around Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to heal an internal crisis that had caused fears of another attempted military coup.

The executive committee of the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) nominated Mr. Calvo Sotelo for the party presidency after its incumbent, Agustín Rodríguez Sahagún, tendered his resignation.

The brief meeting of the centrist party's committee apparently put an end to a damaging struggle for control of the party machinery between Mr. Calvo Sotelo, a conservative, and former Premier Adolfo Suárez, a reformist.

Meanwhile Friday, Western diplomats in Brussels said an invitation to join NATO is expected to be delivered to Spain within a month, with the Spaniards officially becoming part of the alliance next spring.

Unless obstacles develop in the Spanish parliament, which seems unlikely, Madrid would be formally invited to join the organization when NATO foreign ministers meet in Brussels for their regular late-year conference, on Dec. 10 and 11, the diplomats said.

The diplomats said that while there was no opposition to Spain's entry by the 15 member countries, there were some doubts about the warmth of the welcome that the new Socialist government in Greece might extend.

Mr. Suárez set up the Union of the Democratic Center — a loose coalition ranging from the right wing to the left-of-center — to contest Spain's first free elections in 1977.

He did not attend Friday night's meeting. Mr. Suárez was at a Madrid hospital where his son Adolfo underwent head surgery following a motorcycle accident. He later told a Spanish news agency that he was leaving the executive committee of the Union of the Democratic Center.

Mr. Suárez, who resigned from the premiership last January, had maintained a shaky control over the Union of the Democratic Center through Mr. Rodríguez Sahagún. He refused to relinquish it unless Mr. Calvo Sotelo pledged to avoid moving right in the campaign for the next general election, scheduled for 1983.

"I am prepared to resign as president of the party with the only wish of serving better a centrist political project in which I firmly believe," Mr. Rodríguez Sahagún told the executive committee.

He released a letter in which Mr. Calvo Sotelo told him: "You can be assured that I intend and pledge to lead UCD as a centrist political project, faithful to its origins."

Mr. Calvo Sotelo said that he believed the government and the Union of the Democratic Center should have the same leader to personify the party's image before the next election.

The party's crisis came to a head 10 days ago when 15 Social Democratic parliamentarians left it, saying that it had exhausted its capacity for reform.

Last month, Spain's centrist government overcame the main domestic obstacle to joining NATO when the lower house of the Cortes voted for entry last month. It is expected to win an easy victory when the issue is put to the Senate later this month.

Ghosts of Assassinated Leaders Dominate Bangladesh President Election Campaign

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

DACCA, Bangladesh — Larger than life, a cardboard cutout of assassinated President Ziaur Rahman hung over the podium of a political rally here this week. At an opposition party rally the day before, murals dramatizing Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's role in Bangladesh's independence struggle dominated the same podium.

The ghosts of these two assassinated presidents — one the father of the country, the other the vibrant young leader trying to lift Bangladesh from abject poverty — haunt Sunday's election to pick a successor to Gen. Zia, who was slain May 30 in what then appeared to be a coup attempt, but now is being described as an army mutiny.

Gen. Zia's picture appears prominently on all the posters of his ruling Bangladesh National Party along with the candidate, former Supreme Court Justice Abdus Sattar, 76. The appointed vice president, Mr. Sattar took over the government immediately after Gen. Zia's assassination and avoided both an expected military coup and complete chaos as he steered Bangladesh through the difficult transition period.

Similarly, Sheikh Mujib's picture dominates posters of his Awami League Party, with the candidate, former Foreign Minister Kamal Hossain, taking a lesser place. In addition, Sheikh Mujib's daughter, Hasina Wazed, the party president, has emerged as a major figure on the campaign trail, urging the party faithful to revenge her father's death by electing Mr. Kamal.

Mysticism vs. Stability

The election appears to revolve around the mysticism of Sheikh Mujib vs. the stability of Gen. Zia, not the candidates themselves nor the current issues.

Sunday's election is crucial for Bangladesh, which under Gen. Zia had been striving to climb from its position as the third poorest nation in the world to achieve a limited form of economic viability. Separated from Pakistan in a civil war led by Sheikh Mujib in 1971, Bangladesh is actually poorer now than it was when it was ruled by Britain as part of imperial India.

According to a wide variety of Western and Bangladeshi political observers interviewed in the last few days, Mr. Sattar, the man running under the mantle of Gen. Zia, appears to have the edge. In a poll published last week, the newspaper Sunday Star predicted that Mr. Sattar would get 57 percent of the vote compared with 35 for Mr. Kamal.

Although predicting South As-

an elections is hazardous at best, local journalists and Western observers who follow Bangladesh politics agree that Mr. Sattar is likely to win because he represents the status quo.

There is concern, however, that the Awami League may stage street demonstrations if it loses. It is known as an action-oriented party with a loyal grass-roots cadre of workers, and both Mrs. Wazed and Mr. Kamal have warned against the possibility of the government rigging the election in favor of Mr. Sattar and the disruption that could follow.

A further worry is that the army may move in, especially if the government appears threatened by demonstrations.

The army, however, has steered clear of politics and its chief of staff, Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, has pledged to support the constitutional government. But he has said that the army should be involved in running Bangladesh to prevent future coups.

Despite those concerns for the future, the election campaign has gone smoothly. There has been an extremely low level of violence —

only five persons have been killed so far — for the usually volatile nature of politics practiced here.

Both Mr. Sattar and Mr. Kamal staged rallies here during week to climax the campaign, which was scheduled officially to end at midnight Friday.

The Awami League drew about 300,000 people, shouting the party slogan "Joy Bangla" (Victory to Bangladesh), to the site where Gen. Zia's funeral had been held just five months before.

"Return power to the people from who it was snatched away by an autocratic regime," said Mr. Kamal, dwarfed by the huge murals of Sheikh Mujib behind him, as he attacked the Zia government for what he called its one-man rule.

In the style of political candidates the world over, however, Mr. Kamal neglected to mention that when Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in 1975, his reputation as the father of Bangladesh had been tarnished by the excesses of his rule in which he had gathered all the powers of government into his hands.

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Thorn Denounces Opposition's Plan To End British Participation in EEC

Reston

LONDON — The president of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn, denounced on Friday a plan by Britain's opposition Labor Party to pull the nation out of the European Economic Community if it were to take power. Mr. Thorn termed the plan "economic and political stupidity."

Mr. Thorn told members of the Britain in Europe 1981 group that Britain outside the Common Market would be a country with a noble past but an isolated future.

DEATH NOTICE

We regret to announce that **Dr. F.J. MALINA** died suddenly on November 9 in Bologna, Italy, aged 59. He is survived by his wife Maryann and sons Roger and Alan. A memorial service will be held at the American Church in Paris, 65 Quai d'Orsay at 4 p.m. on Tuesday November 17. No flowers by request, but friends who wish to remember him may send donations by check, with an explanatory note to UNICEF, 35 Rue Fédéric David, 75016 Paris, or to AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, 12 Rue Théodore Deck, Paris 75015.

Services for my beloved wife **Cheryl Davidson**, who died Nov. 10, and member of our 2nd wedding anniversary, will be held at St. Joseph's church, 50 Ave. Hoché, Paris, at 11 a.m. on Saturday, Nov. 14. In lieu of flowers, donations can be sent to St. Joseph's.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

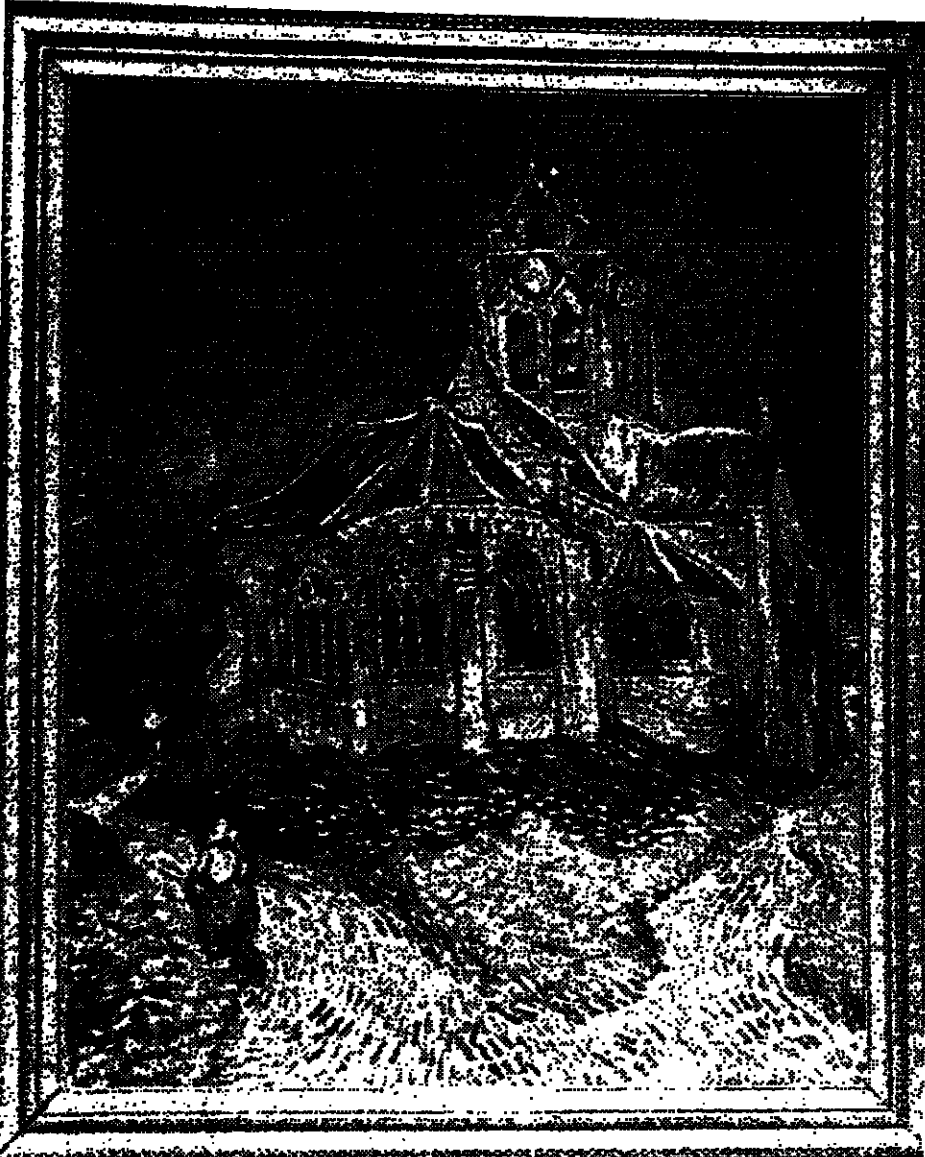
(Continued on Page 12)

Well-Organized by M

Arts Travel Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend



'The Church at Auvers,' now in the Jeu de Paume, Paris.



'Street in Auvers,' now in the Ateneumin Taidemuseo, Helsinki.

The Well-Ordered Life: Buying by Mail Catalog

by Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — "I'm a mail-order junkie," Eileen Ford says as she settles down in her weekend retreat in Fairfield, Conn., surrounded by something like 100 mail-order catalogs. "I buy practically everything from catalogs, except fresh food."

Ford, who with her husband, Gerald, founded the famous Ford Model Agency, is one of many millions of working women who have no time for shopping in stores and no patience for it either. So, using her catalogs, from Suburbia she gets satin coat hangers and Christmas ornaments, from Saks Fifth Avenue down coats and panty hose, from Gokeys three dog beds, from Willoughby and Taylor emerald rings and from I. Magnin, she can, if she wants to, get the Great French Balloon Adventure — a floating trip on gentle breezes over the vineyards, castles and medieval villages of Burgundy.

But Ford is not just shopping. She is also working. "With 2,000 catalogs on the market, half of the Ford agency's \$13-million yearly billing for our models was made with catalogs last year, as against 20 percent two years ago," her husband says. "Mail order is the fastest growing section of the fashion retail industry. Catalogs have come a long way since the days when grandma bought her wholehouse corset from Sears, Roebuck. The mail-order business was then catering to women in rural communities, whose chances of getting to a store were virtually nil. Today's shopper is more like Eileen Ford: a sophisticated career woman who will more likely buy marabou-trimmed satin pajamas for herself and a solid gold razor for her husband than butter churns and long woolen underwear."

According to Gerald Ford, out of those 2,000 catalogs only 200 are the traditional ones put out by department stores. The others are independent and exclusively mail-order, with a new trend towards super-deluxe ones. These are drastically affecting the modeling business.

"These new luxury catalogs have resulted in a sharpening of the talent and skills of the models," he says. "There is such a thing as a new catalog model. She is no longer that farm girl-fresh type, who was geared to appeal to the general American public. Today, she looks more like something out of Vogue, sleek, well-groomed and sophisticated, very much like the potential customer she is supposed to attract."

There's also a change of attitude. "Today's big money earners are models who not only look good but also have a knack for changing their hair, makeup and general appearance all by themselves and in a matter of minutes," he says. In other words, the big stars who used to come in surrounded by hairdressers, makeup artist and assorted stylists are out. The client who is paying top dollar wants a model who can change fast and do a maximum of photographs in a minimum amount of time.

It is not only the models who have gotten more glamorous. The photographers are also the cream of their profession, the same ones

who photograph the glossy women's magazines. The settings too have been upgraded and range all the way from antique-filled living rooms to festively set holiday tables, again a far cry from the bread-and-butter approach of the old catalogs.

That trend towards sleek, beautifully illustrated catalogs can be traced back to Roger Horchow, who started the luxury catalog business in 1971. Horchow, who, through three catalogs (and a brand-new one devoted exclusively to antiques) grosses \$40 million a year, figures that only 50 out of 2,000 catalogs concentrate on luxury goods. He himself learned the ropes at Neiman Marcus, where he spent eight years, ending as vice president for mail order.

"I left because I thought there had to be a better way of doing it," he says. "When you're running a store, you cannot concentrate on the mail order." Starting under the auspices of Kenton Corp. in 1971, Horchow says he bought that company out a year later and began on his own. He now produces 14 deluxe catalogs a year, called the Horchow Collection, plus Trifles, 3 years old, which comes out 10 times a year. "It is not much cheaper but has a broader appeal," he says. The third of his catalogs, a year old and known as The Grand Finale, is a bargain catalog, "something like Filene's basement through the mail."

Horchow, whose blonde models are seen lounging in gorgeous Hanes Mon silk caftans or Givenchy's newest dream gown of peach nylon, polyester and silk satin with delicate touches of tucking and lace, says he used top models and top photographers from the start. His catalogs are part of a world where buyers can order everything their heart desires, from Maxim's delicacies, packed into an old-fashioned hatbox (\$70) to a caviar server (\$22.50) equipped with mother-of-pearl, handcarved knife and spoon (\$100). Horchow, who says he buys 40 percent of his products abroad, has a list of 25,000 foreign customers.

Despite the number of catalogs on the market, Horchow says he does not feel the pinch of competition. "A lot of those are mom and pop operations which go bankrupt very fast," he explains.

Robert Sakowitz, president-owner of the Sakowitz department store in Houston, says mail order accounts for a little less than 10 percent of his business, which is a lot considering the volume of his store, a figure he will not reveal. "We sent out a million catalogs for Christmas," he says, "we'll send 750,000 for spring."

Sakowitz, who started this division in 1974 and puts out six catalogs a year, uses top models and photographers and has all the photography done in Dallas (where Sakowitz recently opened a branch) or New York, while the writing is done in-house. "It's easy to sell luxury," he says, "and some of our best sellers range from \$400 to \$600." Besides luxury, what sells, he says, are extremely practical things — for example, a pasta-making machine from Italy at \$11.95 — or items that appeal to the buyer's sense of humor — a heated pet pad, "ideal for the backyard dog house" at \$16.

Van Gogh's Vision In Stone and Wood

by Bob Reilly

AUVERS-SUR-OISE, France — Most people outside France had never heard of this poplar-lined town outside Paris until former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran and guerrilla leader Massoud Rajavi chose it last summer as their residence-in-exile. But for lovers of art and lovers of legend, Auvers has long been a shrine.

Cézanne journeyed here to paint. Earlier, Charles-François Daubigny, a landscape master and prime influence on the Impressionists, lived and worked in Auvers. Most notably, it was here that in 1890 Vincent Van Gogh spent the hectic last months of his life, and here, while painting one of Auvers' fields, that he made the decision to end it.

Auvers is 31 kilometers from Paris on route N. 328, or can be reached in an hour from Paris-Gare Saint Lazare, including the change at Pontoise. It's a place for an idyllic half-day in traditional French countryside, and though there's little chance of spotting Bani-Sadr shopping for tomatoes in the old marketplace, there is much to see, and a cheap, a medium-price and an expensive restaurant right on the town's main street.

Left from the station a serene little park shelters a controversial statue of Van Gogh, sculpted in 1956 by Ossip Zadkine. It was intended to stand before the Town Hall, but the city fathers rejected it. Of his work, Zadkine said: "Canvases, campstools, sticks of charcoal hang around his body like bits and pieces of a fence, a torn-away barricade. He is an escaped convict, carrying his bars."

The small Town Hall, further to the left, was once painted by Van Gogh decked out in Bastille Day regalia. In the facing inn, now called Chez Van Gogh, visitors can see the room

where the painter spent his final days. It was here that he scrawled, in the last of his letters to his younger brother Theo: "What's the use? Sorrow lasts all life long."

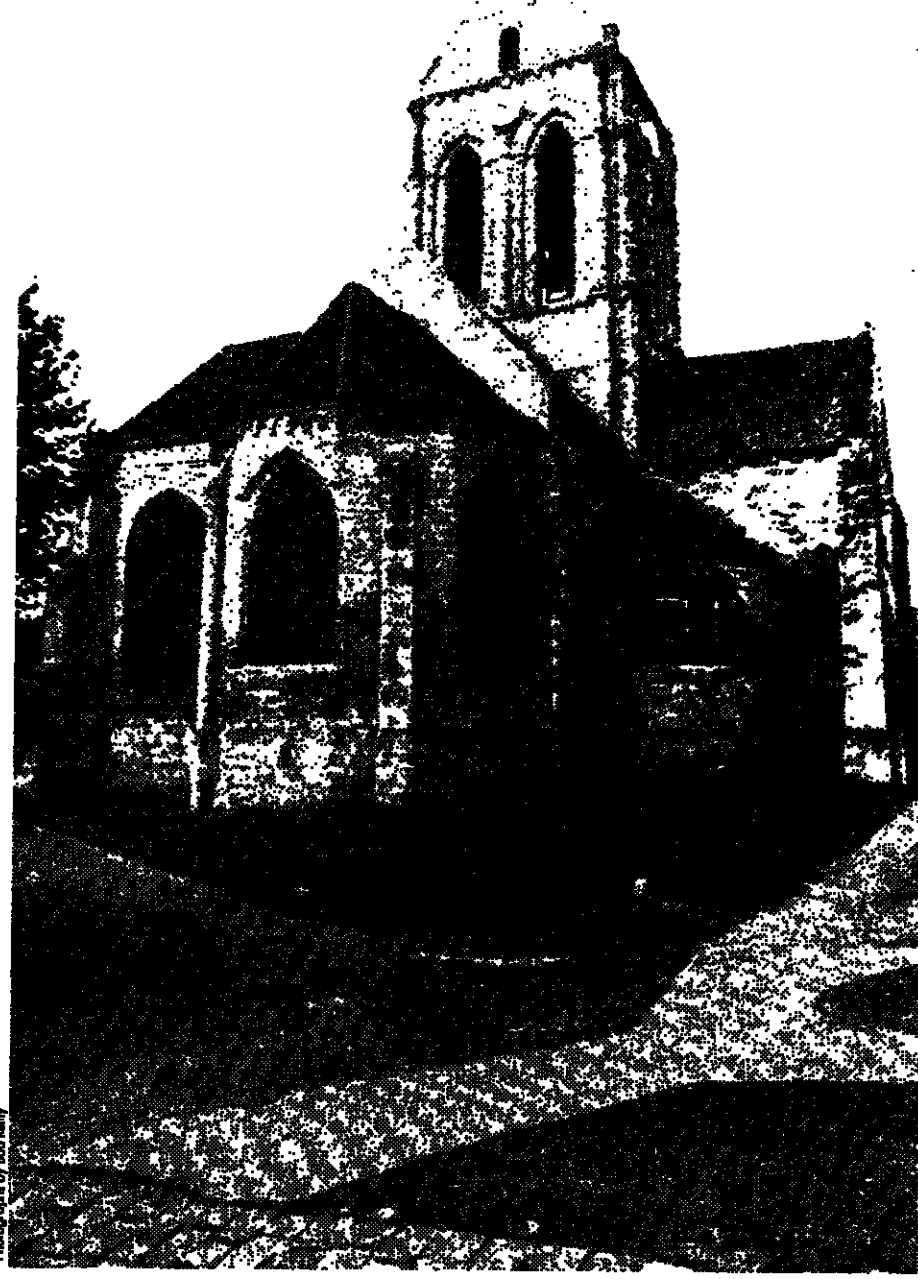
Vincent came to Auvers to be treated by what seemed to be the ideal physician for him, Dr. Paul Gachet, a nerve specialist who had helped Daubigny and Manet. Gachet, a Sunday painter, entertained most of the Impressionists at his hilltop home (you can view the exterior at 82, rue du Docteur Gachet, a good 10-minute walk to the left of the Town Hall.)

Van Gogh hit it off well with Gachet and began to work in earnest, finishing in little more than two months 70 paintings and 30 drawings — many of them his finest works. He painted the countryside around Auvers, its 12th-century church, a portrait of Gachet and a particularly penetrating one of himself — all now in the Jeu de Paume Museum in Paris.

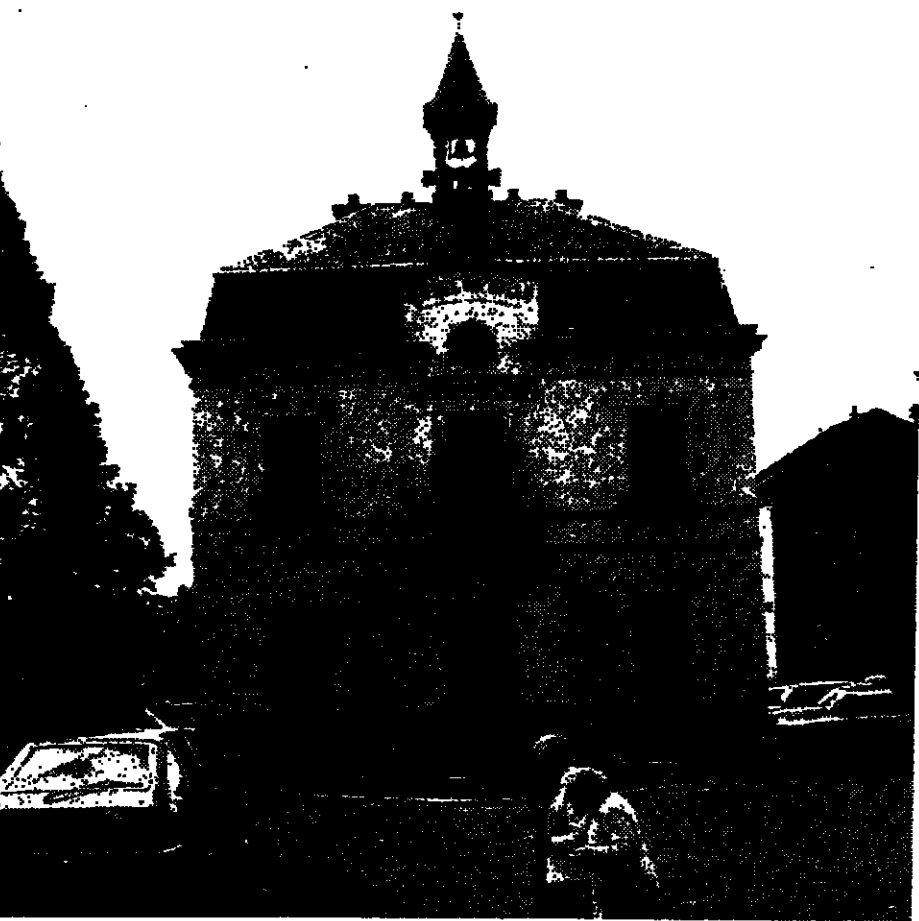
But worries about money continued to haunt him (in all his life he sold only one picture). He could not sleep and would walk through the streets of Auvers talking to himself, brooding about the instability of his mind. He constantly feared he would be unable to continue working. "I can do very well without God, in my life as in my painting," he had written, "but I cannot, ill as I am, do without the thing greater than myself that is my life: the capacity to create."

On July 27 he was painting in one of the fields above the town, working — legend says — on the canvas of strangely menacing ravens swooping over cornstalks, now in the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam. Reaching for a pistol in his pocket, he put a bullet into his intestines. He managed to get back to the inn, and died there two days later.

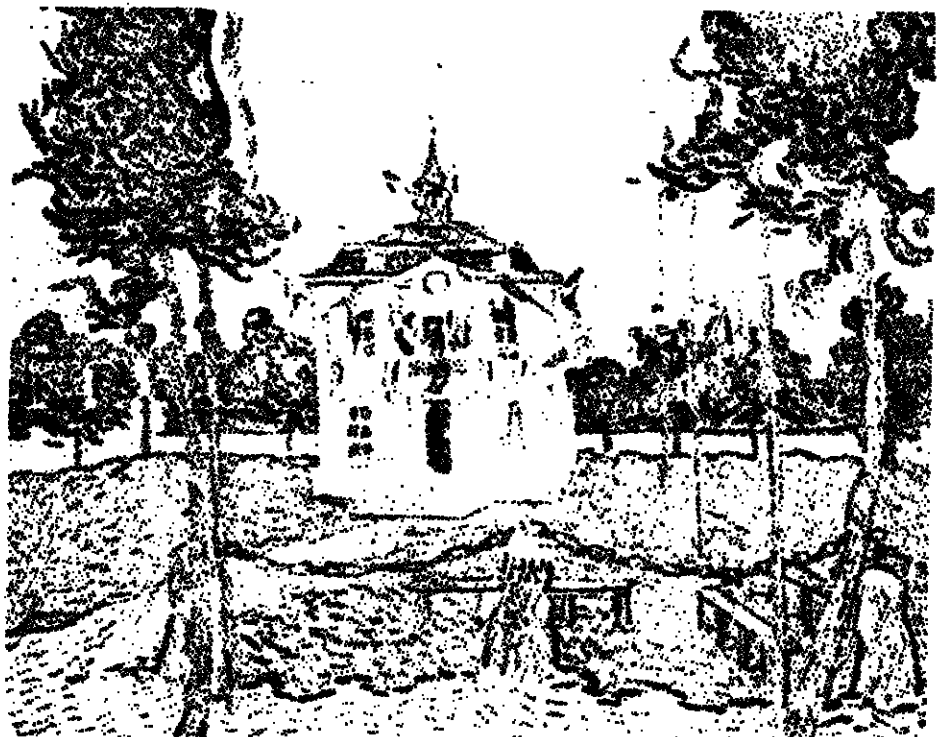
He was buried high over Auvers, in the cemetery behind the church he had painted a few weeks before.



The church as it still stands in the village.



Without its Bastille Day bunting, the Town Hall today.



'Auvers' Town Hall,' whose ownership is unknown.

How Big Is the Business of French Literary Prizes?

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The book that won't be getting any of the major French literary prizes awarded this month — starting with the prestigious Prix Goncourt to be announced on Monday — is a best-selling exposé about the old-boy network of Left Bank literati who dictate French intellectual fashions.

Beyond its disclosures about the prize system — which were controversial enough for the first publisher to cancel publication — "Les Intellectuels" by Hervé Hamon and Patrick Rotman charts how French literary reputations are made (and smashed) in Paris by a handful of people. While coteries are as old as literature, the French specialty consists of the same people accumulating key positions as, simultaneously, writers, publishers and critics. In many countries, this would be regarded as a conflict of interest. In France, it is accepted as a mark of talent.

This Parisian brand of collusion attains its apogee in the literary prizes, a heady mix of commerce and culture. The five main fiction awards — Goncourt, Médicis, Interallié, Renaudot and Fémina — generate enough extra sales to balance a publisher's accounts for the year. For an author, a prize opens doors to bigger advances, perhaps to a job with a publisher and ultimately to becoming a juror.

Most prestigious of all is the Prix Goncourt. The winning book, resented with a distinctive red sash, is practically guaranteed an extra quarter-million sales. They peak around Christmas, when the year's "Goncourt" is always a safe gift.

Started in 1903 with funds bequeathed by the writers Edmond and Jules de Goncourt, the prize is announced after a lavish lunch near the Comédie Française at Drouant Restaurant (which pays for the jurors' meal but leaves tipping to them). The 10 members of the jury — all prominent authors — discuss the literary vintage and crown the year's best work of French fiction.

In the inter-war years, the Goncourt brought recognition to major French writing talents. Proust and Malraux were winners; Colette was a jury member. As publishing became bigger business, the prizes assumed great financial importance. Each year the "Goncourt" is worth several hundred thousand dollars to the winning publisher.

But because of the high stakes involved, major publishers have found a way to monopolize the prizes, with predictable cost to quality. Few recent winners have merited translation, and the typical "Goncourt" today probably is forgotten as quickly as the name of last year's Miss Universe.

"It has become a fraud, a system that fools the book-buying public and crushes authors," says Hamon, the co-author of "Les Intellectuels."

Blasts like this usually evoke a glazed look among Paris cultural insiders, who are accustomed to conversational sneers at the prize system and cynical about a cozy spoils system.

But "Les Intellectuels" caused indignation in the Left Bank neighborhood of publishing houses and expensive bistros frequented by French culture brokers because the book uses

prize-winning material are often slighted by publishers.

To achieve this quasi-monopoly, all the usual lobbying techniques are in play: Jury members are wooed with lunch and weekend invitations; women jurors who cannot drive are chauffeured around Paris as the prize season approaches. The main publishers have important executives — such as Yves Berger at Grasset — who concentrate on prizes for the firm by cultivating influential jurors.

More important, many jurors have ties with the main publishers: 85 percent of the selectors for the Goncourt are linked to the gang of three. Overall, each publisher's share of major prizes in the last decade has corresponded roughly to the percentage of jurors linked to the firm: Grasset (34 percent), Gallimard (32 percent) and Le Seuil (16 percent).

own publisher, who pays him abnormally big advances," Hamon says. "And nobody who might have a novel of his own in competition someday will refuse an article, however shoddy, from a jury member."

The back-scratching system — known in French as "sending back the elevator" — includes the links between publishing and literary criticism. Nourissier, for example, besides being an author, a paid editor and a prize-juror, is also an active literary critic. He and many other French critics write about books that they have chosen to publish — and get their authors to write about their own work in turn.

Charges of collusion between publishers and critics alarm Jean-François Kahn, editor of "Les Nouvelles Littéraires," an influential Paris weekly devoted to French literature and literary politics. "It's natural for the prize jurors to defend the books they happen to know personally, and it's always possible for a dark horse to win," Kahn says, adding: "But it's dishonest for so many literary critics to also have paid jobs in publishing firms." Influential literary critics, he charges, have standing offers of well-paid advisory jobs in big publishing firms.

Another consequence of the system is that almost no one in French publishing earns a living simply as a full-time professional editor. "When I come to talk to my Paris editor, I feel embarrassed not to be discussing his work instead of my own," an American writer says.

French writers often defend their overlapping employment as a necessity because of the small French market. "But British authors can't earn their keep by their pens alone either, yet could not be simultaneously writers and publishers," notes Eugene Braun-Munk, a U.S.-born publisher in Paris. "But British writers are used to living less well."

Powerful Parisian literary figures are in a position to acquire more power. For example, a top Grasset editor, Francoise Vernet, writes television adaptations of novels by Mallet-Joris — a Grasset author and also a jury member for the Fémina book prize. These television versions were bought by the French network TF1, where Mallet-Joris sat on the board of directors and on the board of TF1's separate production company for television films. Until recently, several top paid advisers

While coteries are as old as literature, the French speciality consists of the same people accumulating key positions as, simultaneously, writers, publishers and critics. In many countries, this would be regarded as a conflict of interest. In France, it is accepted as a mark of talent.

statistics to document the prize-market dominance of three Paris publishers — and names names to show how they got it.

Almost all the key prizes go to the "gang of three" among French publishers: Gallimard, the prestigious establishment firm; Grasset, the brash challenger whose name is a byword for aggressive marketing; and Le Seuil, which has a reputation for a strong list of nonfiction contemporary books. In the last decade, these three collected 82 percent of the prizes although they published only 25 percent of French fiction. To spread the wealth among the big three, jurors are reluctant to let two major prizes go to the same publisher.

The awards go to an author, not to a book; and they go to a publisher, not to a writer, says a literary critic who insisted on anonymity. "It's just another trick, which is an open secret in the publishing world but is not understood by the public," agrees Hamon. A side-effect is that authors who are not considered

While it is natural for jurors to have links with publishers (they are authors who must publish somewhere), Hamon and Rotman contend that the figures point to a self-perpetuating oligarchy.

For example, adventurous publishers regularly lose promising new writers to the gang of three, who can lure away a young talent with the argument that only a major publisher can promote a prize-winner.

And questions of conflict of interest arise blatantly for many jurors who are paid employees of the main publishers. These men and a few women select books to be published by their firms, then push their own authors for prizes, which will bring credit to them as editors and profits to their firm. On the Goncourt jury, for example, both Francoise Mallet-Joris and Francois Nourissier are paid literary advisers to Grasset.

Being a juror is nice work. "Naturally, a jury member gets preferential treatment from his

Continued on page 9W

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Moroccan Cooking Fit for a Pasha

"The pasha had an older brother and he, too, owned a female conglomerate," Larochette recalled. "And when he died, what do

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Yield: 4 to 6 servings.

when ready, the zucchini should be very tender and the sauce cooked down to about one-third cup. Serve hot or cold.

Yield: 6 servings.

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International datebook

LONDON, Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.31.44) — From Nov. 18: Sir Edwyn Lutyens.

The main part of the festival will be devoted to theater, with performing troupes from France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Great

For more information, contact Centre Sigma Laine, 3 rue Fernere, 33000 Bordeaux; tel: (56) 44.60.77.

14: Franz Schubert Quartet of Vienna (Mozart, Schubert). Nov. 15: New Budapest String Quartet (Mozart, Bartók). Nov. 18: Joseph Suk violin, Josef Hala piano (Janáček, Dvořák). Nov. 21: Nash Ensemble, Felicity Palmer soprano (Mozart, Prokofiev).

HONG KONG
HONG KONG, City Hall, Concert Hall (tel: 261584) — Nov. 18: Anna

LONDON: Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439.0747) — Nov. 16-28: Ratic Havens
MUNICH: Kongressaal des Deutschen Musikvereins Nov. 18-20: Ratic Havens
NEW YORK: New Morning (tel: 745.3258) — Nov. 17: Dizzy Gillespie quartet
VIENNA: Stadthalle — Nov. 18-20: Ratic Havens

Starker viola (Haydn, Bruckner). Nov. 19: Montserrat Caballe soprano, Vincenzo Scalerà piano.
 @Stadschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — Nov. 19-21: Dutch National Ballet. In-

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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(OFFICIAL.) *The Armistice was signed on Monday Morning at 5.40. Hostilities were suspended at 11 o'clock.*

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Berlin Looks to Allies for Food

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by David Stevens

"Very exciting," Ozawa reports. "You know the Common is a big park, shaped" — he cupped his hands — "good for a concert. A few days before it was cold, like you don't



"I grew up very much in the German tradition," explains Ozawa, whose slightly accented English, rapid and elliptical, is occasionally interrupted to look for the right word. "My main teacher, Hideo Saito, grew up in Dresden and Leipzig, he married a German woman, his

The Boston Symphony Orchestra plays in the Vienna Musikverein this weekend and in London at the Festival Hall on Monday and at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. ■

by Jon Winroth

Elvis' Biographer: Not

by Arthur Spiegelman

Discussing Presley's musical style in an interview, Goldman says, "He was a big phoney. He would take records [by other artists] of the

"I had no strong feelings about Elvis before I started," he says. "By the time I finished, I would have given anything to find some redeeming virtue. People told me he did a lot for charity; I found he gave 12 benefits for charity in 25 years. They were all tax write-offs. People told me he was religious; he wasn't. It was megalomania.

Goldman says that he is looking forward to forgetting Presley and getting on to his next project, a biography of John Lennon. He adds that he liked Lennon.

Bastide has done well, too. His novel is one of five books shortlisted for the prize whose honor he defended. Among the favorites, two are published by Grasset and two by Le Seuil, including Michel del Castillo's "La Nuit du Décret," the critics' favorite.

Just Paris publishing gossip to some, the publishers' ability to manipulate prizes illus-

Asked about the size of this network of trend-setters, Hamon says: "We expected to identify 200, but now we think probably there are no more than 40 big wheels."

It seems unlikely, even to Hamon and Rotman, that their book—or any book—is going to change the system.

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INTERNATIONAL
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The art market

Extraordinary Works, Dirt-Cheap

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — The most extraordinary objects are far from being the most expensive. The axiom acknowledged by all old auction-house hands was verified twice at a sale of Chinese art conducted at Drouot this week by the auctioneer Jean-Paul Courcier.

The first extraordinary piece in the sale was a seated lion of gilt bronze, 8.5 centimeters high, cast under the Tang dynasty in the eighth or ninth century. It ultimately goes back to the seated lions on either side of the enthroned monarch in Middle Eastern iconography and is a distant descendant of the roaring lions from Achaemenid Persia. The suggestion of barely contained power and wrath through the tense posture, the snarl and the glare is rarely equaled. At 29,000 francs (about \$7,000) it was one of the season's cheapest masterpieces.

The second extraordinary item in the Chinese sale was a painting on silk. While it may not compare in intrinsic beauty with the seated lion, it reflects one of the oddest quirks of art history — a rare moment in the encounter of two cultures. The uninitiated viewer would hardly find anything unusual about the elegant-colored vase on a typical Chinese stand. Blossoming sprays of Chinese flowers come out of the vase. Two vertical lines of carefully drawn ideograms at bottom left stress the Chinese character of the composition. They read: "Lang Shi-ning [in the] 12th Moon of the 34 year of Yongzheng."

This, the catalog tells us, is the signature of the Italian Jesuit Giuseppe Castiglione, followed by a date corresponding to the year 1726. In his biography of the adventurous Italian, born in Milan in 1688, titled "Giuseppe Castiglione, a Jesuit Painter at the Chinese Court," Michel Beurdeley tells a story that would be assailed by critics as wildly improbable in any work of fiction. Castiglione learned painting in Genoa at age 19 when he was still a Jesuit novice; the fact might be questioned were it not for a guidebook to Genoa written in 1786 in which two paintings said to be by him, illustrating the life of St. Ignatius, are described in a section dealing with the Chapel of the Novices. And there indeed an American scholar, George Loehr, discovered them in 1961.

The young monk's desire was to become a missionary in China. In 1715, he landed at Macao and soon after became enrolled as a court painter. We have no clue as to how the European artist learned the Chinese side of the craft and can only surmise that he did so while mastering the Chinese language and its inseparable ideogrammatic transcription system.

Three paintings now in the Taiwan National Museum demonstrate that he achieved technical competence fairly quickly. In the earliest, dated 1723, a Chinese vase on a wooden stand is filled with flowers. The lotus blossoms are handled rather like roses in a European still life. A highly realistic withered stalk curling down is far from the Chinese mood. So is the shading of the vases, which is intended to convey volume. The uniform ground is a light ochre and the vertical lines of Chinese script in the upper corner are its most Oriental features. Overall, the European background of the artist sticks out a mile.

Castiglione never lost it. In fact, he was the great propagator of Western aesthetic ideas in China. He even designed and masterminded the construction of a huge Versailles-type palace at the request of the Emperor Chien-long, which was burned in 1860 when European troops looted Peking. We still have the European style engravings, 20 plates in all, executed by Jesuit-trained Chinese pupils in 1780. While the Chinese authorities were determined to stop the spreading of Christianity and other foreign ideas in the country, to the point of having a few monks tortured and executed every now and then, they appear to have been strangely indifferent to the corrupting influences of foreign art.

Indeed Chinese artists copied the Chinese-style works done by foreigners. Beurdeley, the author of the best monograph on Castiglione, who described the painting, reckons that the Drouot still life, although inscribed with the Chinese signature — Lang Shi-ning — of the Jesuit, is in fact not by him. He considers it to be one of many paintings done at the time by Chinese artists who worked in his style and forged his signature.

Sure enough, the still life, supposedly done only three years after the Taiwan vase of 1723, is far more Chinese in feel. The shading, for example, comes closer to the early Ming, 14th- to 15th-century type of shading — which would have been familiar to every Chinese artist — than to the European one. Such exercises probably played a major role in the contamination of China's visual arts by trends entirely foreign to the country's tradition.



Perhaps a Castiglione painting.

Few specimens contemporary with Castiglione, such as the Drouot painting, have survived. But two things collectors do hate — ambiguity and uncertainty. The painting is ambiguous because it is not quite Chinese enough by the standards of Chinese art collectors, nor sufficiently close to European exotic genre art for those looking for chinoiserie. And some uncertainty remains because no one can be absolutely sure that it is not, after all, Castiglione's.

So it was that the Chinese riddle wrapped around a European enigma fell between two stools. At 14,765 francs, the painting, rubbed and soiled, is too expensive for a Chinese painting of moderate quality with no clear-cut label. On the other hand it would be dirt-cheap if it should ever turn out to be the real thing. In short, it is the most fitting monument of irony that the combined subtlety of a Jesuit and a Chinese mandarin could erect to human greed and vanity.

Another Loner From Belgium

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — It seems to be the rule for Belgian artists of the 19th and 20th centuries that they tend to be solitary figures. The more interesting ones at least. The name of Ensor quite naturally comes to mind, along with those of Magritte, Delvaux, Michaux or Léon Spilliaert. The reason, most likely, is that Belgium was not really a focus of civilization and on the whole afforded its native artists a very provincial and therefore conventional environment.

Spilliaert, who is being honored with an exhibition in Paris at the Grand Palais (to Nov. 30 and then at the Brussels Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts, Jan. 22 to March 28) was born in Ostend 100 years ago, some 20 years after Ensor. The show of 122 works (pastel, watercolor, ink, crayon and gouache, but no oils) reveals an artist steeped in the climate of Symbolism as represented, for better or for worse, by the poet Emile Verhaeren who befriended Spilliaert when the painter was 22 years old.

There are Symbolist figures and traits in Spilliaert's work — the dark woman holding out a chalice to the sea is an obvious example — but what makes Spilliaert interesting is that he is always pushing this conventional rhetoric toward the frontiers of expressionism.

Seeing Spilliaert one cannot help thinking of Munch, but one should bear in mind that he admired Lautrec and one might even see an affinity with Kubin, whom he probably did not know. But such references are rather unfair to Spilliaert; although he has real qualities and produced some striking images, he is not really as acid or intense as those artists one most readily thinks of in the presence of much of his work.

Spilliaert has an extraordinary sense of the arabesque, of the reverberation of a pattern until it grows into an obsession, and this pattern is provided by waves, wind, steps, draperies and vegetation.

In this manner there is something "creepy" about his world. But he also painted some striking visions of deserted off-season beaches that amount to an admirable rhetorical statement about solitude.

Beaches, on the whole, provided a great deal of his strongest inspiration, which is to be expected from a man who was born and grew up in a resort town. But his beaches are always empty, sometimes gloomy statements of desolation, but sometimes, too, magnificent expressionist hymns to the grandeur of the world.

In such works one senses that Spilliaert is really an alchemical moment in which Symbolism is transmuted into modernity.

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Entranced by the Riace Bronzes

by Edith Schloss

REGGIO, Italy — The two statues of Riace — two male statues, probably fused in 500 B.C., that were found by a Roman scuba diver deep down underwater in the sand, near the village of Riace in 1972 — have gone on exhibition at the Museo della Magna Grecia in Reggio. When found, the two imposing but encrusted bodies were taken to the restoration center of the archaeological museum of Florence where they were carefully cleaned for years and then were quietly released this spring for public inspection as examples of the latest in restoration technique.

It was not only because of unforeseen media attention that these finds caught the popular imagination at once and became the sensation of the year. First in Florence, then in Rome, now at their final installation in Reggio, thousands of visitors, many of them people who had never been to a museum before, stood in long lines patiently waiting to have a look at them. The two sculptures have become the pin-ups of Italy. You can find them hanging in garages, truck cabs, on the doors of men's rooms, in night clubs. These two maels of male nudes are not only printed on postcards and posters, but even on sweat shirts.

What is their appeal? Is it that they come from the bottom of the sea, from the mysterious past; is it that they are coming to us so directly, that after 2,400 years of immersion they still look so fresh and virile?

Despite the many reproductions, when one is finally confronted with them, one is first struck by their power. They emanate power. Some say they are giants, the only ones left of 350 that once ornamented a stadium.

More than life-size, in a slightly stiff forward stance, one of them with flaring silver teeth, both with ivory eyes in masklike faces, the two naked men stare out fiercely. Warriors or gods? Athletes more likely. They are sexy. They are aggression idealized; here realism is brought to an extreme. Whether this perfection is also beauty is up to the individual viewer.

The bronze head of a "philosopher," also recently found near

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Head of a Riace bronze.

Reggio, provides a revealing contrast. His face is more bearable, sensitive, finely detailed and human, without the muscle and macho attack of the athletes. And if one thinks of the "Poseidon" in the Athens museum — another bronze from the same period, also celebrating masculine perfection — one remembers a balance, a looseness, a grace quite foreign to the Riace bronzes.

Our two fearless athletes are true popular heroes, thousands of years ago and now. But the heart of Greece is elsewhere, deeper and more lyrical.

Collector's Guide

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It's a Small World in Children's TV

by Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — Japanese sci-fi monsters march across the screens of Italian television every afternoon. West German children are charmed by a little Swedish girl who is strong enough to carry a horse and who manages just fine without parents. Big Bird of the American "Sesame Street" now speaks Arabic in 12 countries, where his program is called "Ifah ya Simsim."

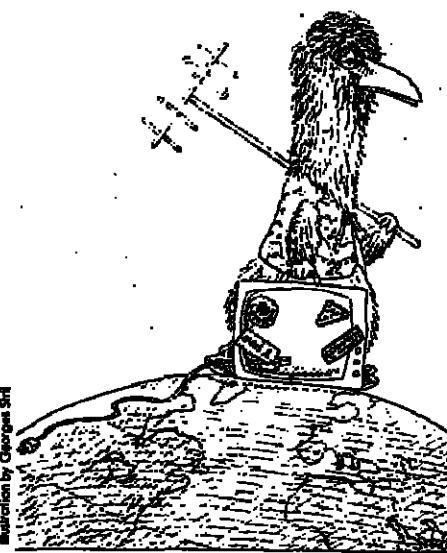
Children's television programming — like all television — doesn't stop at international borders. And neither does the criticism from parents about what their children see on television.

"Children adore the Japanese science-fiction programs; parents detest them because of the violence and all the products that accompany them," says Bernadette Renier-Delachay, a Parisienne with two daughters, ages 9 and 11. "Some cartoons on television are excellent," says a UN executive in Rome, "but when it comes to space-age violence, I have my doubts about the educational value of robots trying to knock each other off."

What children should see on television and when are questions that preoccupy television executives, educators, critics and parents in all countries. "Slaves of the TV screen," one Italian critic calls them. A 1980 study by the International Organization of Journalists in France indicated that in the 1970s, about 2 million Italian children out of roughly 14 million under 16 watched television an average of one and a half to two hours a day — or longer than they spend in outdoor games. Seventy per cent of France's children — 77 per cent in rural areas — watch television daily with 74 per cent of the 8-12 age group viewing as much as four hours a day. In Austria, a Die Presse survey in 1977 found that as many as 73 per cent of that country's youngsters were television fans, with the average pre-schooler watching about eight hours weekly.

The numbers of young viewers and hours spent before the television set can be expected to increase as more European mothers enter or return to the labor market. Throughout Europe, city children who might have gone to the playground with their mothers now park in front of the television.

A long history of controversy in the United States gave rise to programs on both commercial channels and public television, which aimed at providing education as well as diversion for youngsters, particularly pre-schoolers. Some of the innovation has spilled over into international programming. The Children's Television Workshop, originator of "Sesame Street," is now the biggest television producer in the world, according to Peter Orton, a consultant for the workshop in London. Initially, however, many European television executives were reluctant to adopt the "Sesame Street" format because they felt the explosion of colors, quick pace and repetition — "Sesame Street" trademarks — were just bad programming. Resistance was broken down partly because "Sesame Street" is flexible enough to be



tailored to the needs of children in various nations.

In Sweden, for instance, the emphasis is not just on intellectual development but on "emotional development."

"On our 'Sesame Street,' we have the children count their kisses," explains Dajny Eklund, assistant director of children's programming at SR2 in Stockholm. "We are very aware of trying to give children reality in an amusing way and working with hot, strong feelings, sometimes forbidden, sometimes difficult, dealing with subjects like divorce and death."

Often national versions are so altered in concept and material that a U.S. fan would find little to recognize, but that's the whole point. "We didn't want to be accused of cultural imperialism," Orton says.

But U.S. and British television programs — making up 98 per cent of all programming around the world, according to Orton — do heavily influence television viewing in all countries. The amount of overseas programming varies, however, depending on the philosophy of the home government. Martin Meckmann, a Dutch banker who formerly lived in Paris and now is based in Frankfurt, sees the basic difference in children's programming in France and West Germany in the number of U.S. shows adopted. "German TV, unlike French TV, takes over a lot of things from the United States. In Germany, the United States is more or less Nirvana."

The international television menu for children offers up a smorgasbord. Dishes have included Tom and Jerry cartoons, Walt Disney, carefully conceived pre-school programs such as "Sesame Street" and the BBC's "Play School." Japanese space adventure and monster movies, and situation comedies such as "Gilligan's Island."

On the whole, however, Europe offers far less television specifically geared to children than does the United States (one U.S. cable channel now broadcasts only children's pro-

grams from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). With only a few hours of children's programming daily, generally in the late afternoon, the European show ends up having far more impact than a program in the United States, Orton suspects. But the jammed programming also means that children often watch programs intended primarily for adults.

The UN executive in Rome complained about violent westerns and even soft-porn programs shown in the afternoon when he wasn't around to monitor the programs for his daughter. He feels he solved the problem by limiting the number of hours she could watch each day. On the plus side of adult programming, the Dutch banker in West Germany is pleased that his 9-year-old "TV addict" daughter prefers "anything to do with the theater, opera, visual arts." When they lived in Paris, the little girl's favorite viewing was Molière, not the Muppets.

Because of irregular programming, parents find they must study scheduling and often watch the programs with children to know what is being offered. Several years ago a French program, so violent that children were having nightmares and teachers noticed changes in school performance related to its viewing, was pulled off the air when enough parents, teachers and doctors complained.

"You have to be on the ball to know when things are on," complains Marsha Lee, an American political scientist in Paris with two small daughters. Her children rush to watch the commercials but tend to wander away during the slow-paced programming for children. Rather than worrying about the bad influence of television, she has videotaped 100 hours of the original "Sesame Street" as an educational aid.

Still, different countries try to stress quality. Competitions for excellence in children's programming are held in West Germany (the Munich Prize, awarded every two years) and Japan (the Japan Prize). Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Romania all have reputations within the trade for sensitive children's programming. British television strives to use air time for more than just entertainment. Jackie Reed, a London mother who grew up with the still popular "Blue Peter" program, applauds such science-fiction series as "Doctor Who," serializations of literary classics, "Play School" and special news roundups for children several times a week. But she is dismayed by "the trash in between."

Most countries aim to direct the nature of their children's television programming by restricting how much foreign television can appear on domestic screens, by originating programs and by adapting programs such as "Sesame Street" to national airs. When it comes right down to viewer interest and production ease and economy, however, the dubbed cartoon probably is the hands-down winner.

"But Buns Bunny is not an enrichment program," mourns Michael Daan, a U.S. television consultant who was the prime mover in "Sesame Street" abroad. "Most countries in the world are in a horrible shape when you realize the amount of television time available but how little of it helps make children adults."

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At the British Museum are three exhibitions, each of which treats its theme in a more modest but infinitely more satisfying way. The Keir collection of medieval enamels is perhaps the most famous in private hands. Under the title Medieval Limoges, 55 masterworks from the Keir collection, plus a few pieces from other collections for comparison, are on show until Jan. 30.

Another great private collection was that of Goya's friends, made by the dealer/historian Tomás Harris, which was acquired in its entirety by the British Museum in 1979. Since it contained many variants and working proofs, the museum has been able to mount, until Jan. 24, a tremendous show, with an example of almost every etching and lithograph by the master. In the adjoining Oriental Gallery of the museum, and showing until mid-March, is The Heritage of Tibet, a collection of art objects and artifacts from the museum's own holdings of Tibetan works. The majority of the exhibits have some direct or implied religious significance, and include a double skull drum, embroidered pictures, jewelry, a talisman box, fiber and parchment evil-spirit trap and the finely ornamented ritual dress and boots of a dancing monk.

The exact opposite of Oriental fantasy is to be seen in an anthology of the new realism in British painting chosen by the critic Edward Lucie-Smith. Titled The Real Britain it is at Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1 until Nov. 30. Notable among the 12 exhibitors are Diane Ibbotson, Roy McKinnon, with his watercolors on vellum, David Tindle, and Lucy MacKenzie, who works in the Old Master medium of oil on gesso.

Finally, two modern masters are to be seen in two separate exhibitions in the same building, 24 Davies Street, W.1. On the sidewalk level, at Lumley Cezette to Nov. 27 are 40 lithographs by James Abbott McNeill Whistler while downstairs at J.P.L. Fine Arts is a splendid selection of 35 watercolors and drawings by Paul Signac showing to Dec. 18.

Around Galleries in London

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The much-vaunted exhibition exemplifying the patronage of the Gonzaga family that ruled Mantua from the 14th to the early 18th century — Splendors of the Gonzaga at the Victoria and Albert Museum to Jan. 31, 1982 (closed Fridays) — is strangely disappointing.

Of course, there are splendors here: the great crystal and ebony reliquary for St. Barbara, the equestrian statues carved in wood of Gian Francesco Gonzaga and the Duke Vespasiano Gonzaga; the fine illuminated manuscripts from the library of Cardinal Francesco Gonzaga; ornately decorated earthenware plates and dishes of the early 16th century; paintings by Andrea Mantegna; Pisanello's portrait medallions; the portraits respectively of Isabella d'Este, wife of the fourth Marchese Francesco — by Romano, Costa and Licio; the fragments from Rubens' "Adoration of the Kings."

Yet all these and the many other treasures gathered show poorly together. Principally this is for lack of scale, since such works need a dual palace, an Alberti-designed church or, Giulio Romano's Mantua Cathedral as a prop-

er setting. Photographs of these places, and half-scale photographic reconstruction of the Painted Room by Mantegna, accord ill with the veritable treasures that are here.

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Another great private collection was that of Goya's friends, made by the dealer/historian Tomás Harris, which was acquired in its entirety by the British Museum in 1979. Since it contained many variants and working proofs, the museum has been able to mount, until Jan. 24, a tremendous show, with an example of almost every etching and lithograph by the master. In the adjoining Oriental Gallery of the museum, and showing until mid-March, is The Heritage of Tibet, a collection of art objects and artifacts from the museum's own holdings of Tibetan works. The majority of the exhibits have some direct or implied religious significance, and include a double skull drum, embroidered pictures, jewelry, a talisman box, fiber and parchment evil-spirit trap and the finely ornamented ritual dress and boots of a dancing monk.

The exact opposite of Oriental fantasy is to be seen in an anthology of the new realism in British painting chosen by the critic Edward Lucie-Smith. Titled The Real Britain it is at Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, S.W.1 until Nov. 30. Notable among the 12 exhibitors are Diane Ibbotson, Roy McKinnon, with his watercolors on vellum, David Tindle, and Lucy MacKenzie, who works in the Old Master medium of oil on gesso.

Finally, two modern masters are to be seen in two separate exhibitions in the same building, 24 Davies Street, W.1. On the sidewalk level, at Lumley Cezette to Nov. 27 are 40 lithographs by James Abbott McNeill Whistler while downstairs at J.P.L. Fine Arts is a splendid selection of 35 watercolors and drawings by Paul Signac showing to Dec. 18.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Mitsui Seeks Way Out of Costly Iran Venture

Toyota, Nissan Report Vehicle Exports

TOKYO — Toyota said Friday its vehicle exports in October rose to 141,000 from 133,000 in September, but were off 100 from a year earlier. Nissan, meanwhile, said its October exports fell to 116,800 from 126,300 in September but were up from 109,800 a year earlier.

Shouwa Aluminum to Close Smelting Plant

TOKYO — Shouwa Aluminum Industries said Friday it will suspend operations at an aluminum smelting factory at Omachi, in northern Japan, next June because of a protracted aluminum slump and high power costs.

Ruhrgas, Russians Discuss Pipeline Gas Price

BONN — The West German energy group Ruhrgas is conducting talks with the Soviet Union on the price of gas to be pumped through the projected new pipeline from Siberia, a company spokesman said Friday.

WestLB Expected to Get 1 Billion DM

FRANKFURT — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale probably will receive a larger than expected capital increase of 1 billion Deutsche marks early next year from the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia, banking sources said Friday.

Manhattan Savings Bids for Ailing Rival

NEW YORK — The Manhattan Savings Bank has made a bid to acquire the ailing Central Savings Bank, the 24th-largest savings bank in New York City.

FTC Acts to Delay Mobil Bid for Marathon

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission acted Friday to delay Mobil's proposed takeover of Marathon Oil, asking for more information from both companies, a Marathon spokesman said.

"The request extends the waiting period before Mobil can purchase any Marathon shares until 10 days after Mobil complies with the request," Michael Russo said from Marathon's Findlay, Ohio, headquarters.

Canada Shelves Proposals To Extend Investment Rules

OTTAWA — The Canadian government has reaffirmed its National Energy Program as "a great Canadian undertaking," but added that the special measures being employed to achieve more Canadian ownership of the oil and gas companies would not be extended to other sectors.

The statement, in a document that accompanied the budget message to Parliament on Thursday, appeared to extend an olive branch to U.S. critics who have complained that Canadian foreign investment policies are restrictive.

The energy program, announced a year ago, set as a major goal the reduction of foreign ownership in the oil and gas industry to no more than 50 percent by 1990.

Norway Boosts Price Of North Sea Crude

OSLO — Norway's state oil company Statoil said Friday it raised the price of North Sea crude \$1.50 a barrel to between \$37 and \$37.50 a barrel, effective Nov. 2.

Tracy Dahlby

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Ten years ago, the shrewd men at Mitsui, Japan's giant industrial group, took a well-calculated gamble when they decided to spend \$250 million on the construction of a petrochemical plant in Iran.

It was the first major investment by a Japanese company in the oil-rich Middle East and central to Japan's bid to secure a steady, stable supply of petroleum-based raw materials to feed its manufacturing industries.

Mitsui lost its bet. Today, the yet-unfinished project, Japan's largest single overseas investment, has swallowed up \$1.4 billion of the company's money and stands out as the great white elephant among the country's otherwise successful foreign ventures.

Mitsui, which holds a 50-percent stake in the ill-fated complex at Bandar Khomeini in southern Iran, has delivered an ultimatum to its Iranian partners.

In Tokyo last week, company officials told Mostafa Taheri, president of Iran's National Petrochemical Co., that Mitsui would withdraw from the project unless Iran agreed by mid-December to pay all further costs to complete it.

Work on the sprawling complex has been virtually stalled since the Islamic revolution in January, 1979, when it was thought to have been 85 percent complete. The outbreak of the war between Iran and Iraq in September, 1980, forced the few remaining Japanese technicians at the plant to flee. Since then, repeated bombings by Iraqi jet fighters have, it is estimated, inflicted several hundred million dollars damage on the facility.

Mr. Taheri came to Tokyo to persuade Mitsui that the plant, which was originally scheduled to go into operation last year, could still be made to pay if the Japanese would continue their financial support, something they have rejected flatly so far.

Mounting odds against the project's future viability prompted Mitsui to stop investment pay-

ments last April. Now the company insists that it will only provide basic technical assistance on plant construction and operation and only if Tehran agrees to bear all future costs.

"All [Mr. Taheri] did was show us reams of figures which basically meant nothing," said Mitsui Managing Director Toshio Iijima. "There is no sense of reality in what [the Iranians] are telling us."

What is real enough, however, is the financial burden Mitsui shoulders as a result of the troubled venture. Company officials said that the interest payments on loans outstanding for the plant's construction now amount to 100 million yen (\$440,000) a day.

Obligated to start paying the principal on these loans next February, Mitsui has pressed its Japanese bankers for a delay. The banks have agreed, industry sources here said, provided the company moves quickly to cut further losses in Iran.

Mitsui's patience has been strained by what is viewed here as the incompetence of Iran's Islamic leaders in business affairs.

Under the joint-venture agreement, Iran is obliged to insure a long-term supply of naphtha and other basic ingredients essential to petrochemical production.

Now that the war with Iraq has punched a hole in Iran's ability to produce these items domestically, however, Tehran has started talking about substituting with costly imports.

"A supply of cheap raw materials was the key to this project," Mr. Iijima explained. "But the Iranians have changed their ideas about how to provide [it] at least three times in the last year. Against that kind of uncertainty it's simply impossible for [Mitsui] to go on."

Mitsui has estimated that annual sales of petrochemicals from the complex, once completed, could reach roughly \$1 billion. Iranian officials have insisted that the figure would be at least twice that amount.

"That would require Iran to sell the product on its domestic market prices," a Mitsui spokesman said. "A religious country might be able to pull that off, but it doesn't exactly square with our practical business sense."

Mr. Taheri's attempts to bargain Mitsui into a compromise reflected waiting in the wings to see what happens to Mobil's efforts.

They charged that the takeover would increase oil industry concentration and reduce competition in Ohio, Utah "and many other state and regional markets with respect to many oil and gas products."

And they said the deal would "put upward pressure on interest rates by tying up scarce credit and capital."

Also signing the letter were Democratic Sen. John Glenn, and Republican Reps. Clarence J. Brown and Mike Oxley, all of Ohio.

Stockman's Shock

Analysts attributed the late slide to poor retail sales and industrial production figures for October.

They said the market had been pulled by selling for tax loss purposes and speculation from traders who believe the worst of the 1981 downturn is over.

Wall Street, however, was disturbed that the Reagan administration, confronted with a worse recession than anticipated, appears to be in disarray as a result of the Budget Director David A. Stockman's stunning criticisms. Many Washington observers believe that

the importance Tehran is placing on the completion of the plant. The 28-year-old engineer told the Japanese that Iran viewed it as a "monument to the Islamic revolution" and warned that friendly ties between the two countries could be damaged should Mitsui back out.

Mr. Taheri's arguments appeared to have carried little weight with top Japanese government officials, including Premier Zenko Suzuki, who issued a strong public endorsement of Mitsui's hard-line stand.

The government itself, however, has invested more than \$90 million in the project and it is believed officials privately have urged Mitsui to push ahead.

Should the company withdraw, it would stand to collect a maxi-

mum of \$600 million in official benefits under a government-sponsored export insurance program.

Financial bureaucrats here have expressed their concern that the payment of such a huge sum to Mitsui would put an unacceptable strain on Tokyo's already deficit-ridden state finances.

In setting the mid-December deadline for an Iranian reply, industry sources said Mitsui hopes to force Tehran into tactical concessions on project financing that might pave the way for additional Japanese investment.

So far, however, Iran has displayed few signs of flexibility on the issue. "If we get a firm answer the matter may be subject to further negotiations," Mr. Iijima said. "But right now the two sides are very far apart."

General Motors said sales fell 13.6 percent to 90,811 from a year earlier, while Ford Motor said sales were off 21.3 percent to 30,280. But Chrysler said its sales rose three percent to 15,309.

With the recession cutting loan demand, interest rates have declined. Chase Manhattan and three other banks cut their prime Thursday to 16.5 percent from the previous 17 percent.

Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers economist who most of the year has warned against higher interest rates, he predicted the prime rate is likely to fall to 15 percent or lower within the next four weeks.

But he warned a banking seminar in Luxembourg that the decline in U.S. interest rates would be temporary — lasting only a few months into early 1982 — and would be followed by a rebound pushing rates to current levels or even higher.

In Tokyo, Bank of America President Samuel Armistead said U.S. interest rates will continue to fall, with the prime rate moving about one percentage point lower than at present by the end of the year.

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The Finance Ministry's export restraint plan would impose surcharges on Japanese companies with excessive export rises.

Agriculture Minister Takao Kameoka said Friday that lower tariffs on whiskey and confectionery would favor the EEC at the expense of the United States, Japan's major ally.

Emergency imports and export surcharges would only partially meet U.S. and EEC pressure on Japan to curb its export drive, some government sources said.

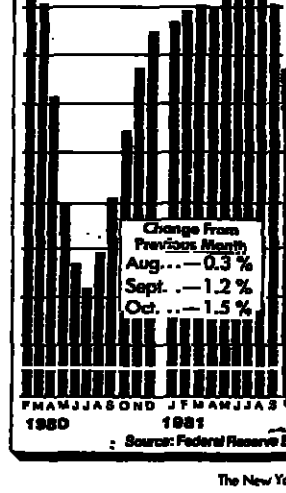
Foreign Ministry officials said the United States regarded emergency imports as a temporary measure, adding that the export surcharge scheme could harden trade protection views in the United States.

Exports to the United States and the EEC this year could produce surpluses of \$20 billion and \$15 billion respectively.

Government sources said a Cabinet would meet Monday on the issue.

Industrial Production

Index of total industrial production, 1967=100, seasonally adjusted



U.S. Output Falls 1.5% In October

Drop Is Steepest Since June, 1980

From Agency Dispatch

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial production fell 1.5 percent in October, the largest one-month decline since a 1.7-percent reduction in June, 1980, during last year's short but steep recession, the Federal Reserve Board said Friday.

The decline follows a drop in September of 1.2 percent, revised from a 0.8-percent decline. At 149.5 percent of the 1967 average, the industrial production index in October was up 2.0 percent from a year ago but 2.9 percent below the year's peak reached in July.

In a further indication of recession, U.S. business inventories were up 0.9 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$507.21 billion in September from August, the Commerce Department reported.

The September gain followed a revised 0.9-percent increase in August and left inventories 7.6 percent higher than a year earlier.

Final sales rose 0.4 percent in September after declining 0.6 percent in August. Sales were up 8.1 percent for the year, the department said.

Manufacturers' inventories rose 1.1 percent after a 0.5-percent increase in August, retailers' inventories rose 0.8 percent following a 1.2-percent rise a month earlier and the inventories of wholesalers were up 0.7 percent after a 1.3-percent hike in August.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the third successive monthly fall was not a surprise given the previously reported softening in new orders and other leading indicators.

He said the setback is another sign that economic weakness in autos and housing has spread across the industrial sector. Declines in output partly reflect an attempt to reduce inventories, which have risen due to slowing sales, he added.

Both the declines in October and September reflected widespread cutbacks in production of autos, construction supplies and all durable materials, the Fed said.

NYSE Prices Off Amid Uncertainty

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Friday in sluggish trading as investors focused on the uncertainties of the worsening economy and Reagan administration's efforts to deal with it.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the broader definition of the U.S. money supply, the M-1B, rose \$2.2 billion to \$433.2 billion in week ended Nov. 4, while the M-1A rose \$1.5 billion to \$360.3 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down slightly all day and accelerated its drop near the close to end off 4.66 points at 855.85. Declines led advances, around 980 to 600, and volume slid to 45.5 million shares from 55.72 million Thursday.

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Foreign Ministry officials said the United States regarded emergency imports as a temporary measure, adding that the export surcharge scheme could harden trade protection views in the United States.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 13, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.4625	4.599	109.25	43.27	8.2042	60.00	4.513	127.48	3.281
Brussels	31.16	70.71	16.785	6.885	3.14	15.209	—	21.14	5.2015
Frankfurt	2.222	4.240	—	39.46	1.874	91.60	5.978	126.10	31.70
London	1.9175	—	2.467	18.485	2.252	4.524	71.225	3.242	12.442
Milano	1.18130	2.2548	34.54	272.86	—	49.28	31.306	67.67	165.94
Paris	1.7575	1.9115	6.452	61.788	0.8943	6.4119	6.3883	0.57	61.403
Zurich	1.7582	3.2615	79.38	—	4.7154	28.644	15.0228	37.28	78.34
ECU	1.1047	0.5785	2.4441	61.408	1.20712	2.6778	41.0886	1.208	7.8144

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	0.041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	0.0412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	0.0412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milano	0.0412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	0.0412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	0.0412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	0.0412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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DYCKERHOFF y WIDMANN (W.Germ.)	World Ranking N° 144

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* (Source of ranking of top international contractors: Engineering News Record - ENR July 1981).

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Art Buchwald

Hanging Tough

WASHINGTON — I was sitting in a bar in O'Hare Airport in Chicago killing time, and struck up a conversation with the man on the next stool.

"Your plane been canceled, too?"

"Yep," he said. "I was going to Dallas. Now they've routed me through Rochester, N.Y. Where you going?"

"Washington, by way of Montgomery, Ala. I guess this air controller business is catching up with all of us."

"It seems to be. But I think Reagan did the right thing, not letting them come back to work."

"You can say that again," I said. "He sure showed them who was boss."

"Those guys should have never gone out on strike. They cut off their noses to spite their faces."

"I like a president who hangs tough. What time does your plane leave for Rochester?"

"Midnight. My flight to Dallas takes off at six in the morning."

"You're lucky, you have only four hours to wait. I have seven."

"It's a small price to pay for showing the air controllers they couldn't violate the law of the land."

"You can say that again. I don't care if I ever get home as long as the air controllers have been taught a lesson."

"Bartender, I'll have another one, and don't forget the lemon twist this time."

"Sorry," the bartender said. "I'm new at this job. I'm really a pilot. I was laid off because of the air controllers' strike. Now just Curiosity Shop Vandalized."

LONDON — Vandalism smashed windows at the 16th-century Old Curiosity Shop, one of London's most popular tourist haunts, causing £200 (about \$375) damage, the shop's owner said Friday.

The time-blackened shop is popularly believed to be the building mentioned in Charles Dickens' novel, "The Old Curiosity Shop," but experts claim the premises Dickens wrote about were in Charing Cross Road in central London.

when I'm getting the hang of bartending. I'm going to be laid off here."

"How come?" my friend asked. "Not enough people in the airport. The flights have been cut down by 75 percent. All the concessionaires are going broke."

"Well, someone has to suffer to show that the Department of Transportation isn't going to take any flak from those guys on the picket line," I said. "Your wife work?"

"She's a stewardess," the bartender-pilot said. "She was laid off, too. He then went over to a man sleeping in a chair and woke him roughly. 'Look, Mac, how many times have I told you you can't sleep here. Now get out before I kick your butt.'"

"Who was that?"

"He's an air controller supervisor. Every time he gets a break, he comes down here and tries to catch a few winks before he goes up to the lower again."

"That's a nervous thing for a guy to do," I said. "You would think a guy could work in a tower for 12 hours without getting sleepy."

"You know what? A man a few stools down the bar said. 'I think Reagan should be a big enough man and go on television and say the air controllers made a mistake but he forgives them, and if they want to come back to work they can.'"

"Are you a Commie or something?" I said. "What kind of signal do you think that would give to the Russians if he showed he was soft on air controllers?"

"If they pardoned Nixon they can pardon the air controllers," he said.

"There's always one bleeding heart in a bar," I said. "I'm glad there's no one in the Reagan administration who is thinking in terms of amnesty."

"You can say that again," my friend agreed. "I hear we'll have enough air controllers by 1985 to resume normal flight operations again."

"I can wait," I said.

"I'll drink to that," my friend on the next stool said. "You let our air controller return, and they'll all want to come back to work. Before you know it, we'd have radar screens all over the country manned by criminals."

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Mary Blume

Paul Mazursky Braves the Tempest

A 'Really Funny' Film About Marriage and Friendship and Such



Paul Mazursky

ROME — The Cinecittà film studios have the largest indoor water tank in Europe and in it a smart motor launch is being violently storm-tossed thanks to the tall chutes that spit torrents, a wind machine, five Evinrude motors at the tank's edge to churn up waves, and frantic men with wooden paddles to make the waters boil.

Storm clouds pass on the screen behind the craft which is filled with such childlike actors as Gena Rowlands and Vittorio Gassman. Frogsman, when they are not rocking the boat for dramatic effect, swim out to it with candy and cognac, like aquatic Saint Bernards.

"This is not Shakespeare," observes the director, Paul Mazursky, who is sensibly wearing duck-hunting gear except for a pleasantly sinister black fedora given to him by Federico Fellini and worn with palpable pride.

There wouldn't be any reason to think it was Shakespeare except that Mazursky's film is called "Tempest" and is about a man stranded on an island with his daughter and joined at the end by the shipwrecked acquaintances who did him in. But if Shakespeare provided a starting point, his "The Tempest" has suffered a mighty sea change.

"The Hell With Shakespeare" "I started thinking about it ten years ago," Mazursky said later, drying out in a hotel above the Piazza di Spagna. "I finally licked it by saying the hell with Shakespeare, he's driving me crazy."

In the scenario, written by Mazursky and Leon Capetane, Prospero is a Greek-American named Philip (John Cassavetes) who got so fed up with his high-tech New York existence and his roving wife (played by Cassavetes' real-life wife and the star of his films, Gena Rowlands) that he walks out and takes up with Mazursky's Ariel (Susan Sarandon), a nightclub singer from New Jersey named Aretha whom Philip meets in Athens.

Gassman is a super-rich Atlantic City tycoon named Alonso who is having an affair with Rowlands. Raul Julia is a

lecherous Greek shepherd cum tourist guide named Kalibanos who is rather too fond of his pet goat, Beatrice, and Philip's daughter Miranda (Melly Ringwald) is a typical American teenager with braces on her teeth.

"When we meet her on the island she's convinced that she's going to die a virgin and that she's never going to hear Billy Joel again," Mazursky said. Her Ferdinand is called Freddy and is played by Sam Robards, the son of Lauren Bacall and Jason Robards, who would, Mazursky says, be an ideal Holden Caulfield if "Catcher in the Rye" were ever filmed.

The action, except for flashbacks, passes in 24 hours and is dominated by a storm created by Cassavetes, a feat Mazursky made plausible by casting Cassavetes as a successful architect. "Prospero practices magic," Mazursky said. "I think architects are really the new magicians. They decide our lives."

The film was shot in a variety of locations from the Vascular Clinic in Flushing, L.I., to the Mani, an area in the Greek Peloponnese that Mazursky justly describes as "beautiful and brutal and moving." Shooting was very rough and hazardous, the director says, now that it is in its last days, now one wants to go home.

"It's funny," said Cassavetes, "most of the turkeys I've been including my own. I wondered when it would end. Those actors who have left have done so with hugs and tears. 'We've been to-

gether for three months and the movie's become an excuse for being together or being together because an excuse for the movie," Mazursky said. "I think it's going to be a very extraordinary movie. I'm not superstitious about saying it, I think it is."

"Tempest" is strange and impassioned and funny. Mazursky tends to get crushed on words and his favorite right now is clearly "funny." His wife, Betsy, who makes her film debut as the wife of a producer played by Mazursky, is "really funny," Raul Julia's Kalibanos is "very funny, very charming." Cassavetes is "burning and brave and funny." The film, in summary, is filled with "despair, outrage and revenge. It is also very funny." Mazursky isn't the only one to think so. "It's not a small picture. It's big, big emotions. And touching and funny. I can't think of a picture I'd rather see," Cassavetes says.

Like Mazursky's other films, "Tempest" is about marriage and friendship. But that's not all. "The play is about forgiveness. So is the movie. Forgiveness is not a topic much discussed in 1981."

Mazursky is an offbeat director — both affectionate and disbeliever — who since "Bob and Carol and Ted and Alice" has proved a succinct social observer and generous humorist. He began as an actor in Stanley Kubrick's first film but his Hollywood career took a jump ahead (a small jump in the days when film heroes looked like Tab Hunter) in 1954 when Cassavetes came into the health food restaurant in New York where Mazursky was working and told him to try for a part as a juvenile delinquent in "The Blackboard Jungle."

Mazursky commutes between New York and Los Angeles and his films have made enough money to earn him a certain degree of peace with his own studios. As a former stand-up comic his ear is so finely tuned to cant and hype that he prefers working in relative silence and loves his "Tempest" director of photography Don McAlpine (the Australian who filmed "Breaker Morant" and "My Brilliant Career")

not only for his skill but for his silence. "Don's as good as anyone shooting today but he's blessed with these directors, this deep simplicity. I'm sure the Australians are going to be polluted like any country that makes it artistically — I'm sure they'll get some Gucci in Australia — but for the moment he's a find."

"Mazursky doesn't let you be bored for a moment. I'd long since given up any thought of being a serious actor — until this film came along."

As husband and wife, Cassavetes and Rowlands found it hard to play an embittered husband and wife. Cassavetes, bringing warm towels to Rowlands after another take of the storm-tossed motor launch scene, said, "It's been a very painful picture personally for all the actors, and terribly funny. I think the humor comes from real things, from our own experience."

An Ideal Subject Mazursky finds marriage an ideal subject. "I think it's like religion. It's here to stay and there's always going to be an eternal struggle about it. But it's more powerful than people think and I think we should go worship at its feet from time to time. I believe in it. I think it's powerful. It's also about friendship. I think — and this is very bourgeois — that it's nice to have a lifetime friend."

"I've been married 28 years. Every time I think we've solved the dilemma of our marriage I find out we haven't and we start that dance again. I think that like religion it becomes bigger than both of you."

Is Mazursky saying that at the end of his film "An Unmarried Woman" Jill Clayburgh should have left Alan Bates to the altar instead of walking out on him? "I don't know," he said. "That's where we were then. I think she may be with Alan Bates right now."

PEOPLE: Prince Charles Admits To an Original Hobby

Prince Charles has admitted to a strange new hobby — collecting old lavatories. The heir to the British throne, who is 33 on Saturday, told a bemused cleaning staff during a visit with his wife Princess Diana to the National Railway Museum at York Thursday, "I collect old loos."

British slang for lavatories — "If you are ever getting rid of any I'd like to buy one." He was speaking while admiring the stainless steel lavatory with ivory pull handle in a royal railroad car on show at the museum. The prince is noted for his off-beat sense of humor and there was suspicion that his emerging taste for the toilet was a mark of a more sophisticated and sophisticated Prince of Wales.

At first it was an annoyance, something to be brushed away like a fly buzzing his courtroom bench. But as the offense has become a vexing constant in his life, Judge Mark A. Constantino has decided to take action. No longer will he accept briefs and other papers from lawyers in which they mangle his name as "Constantino," as he says they too often do. In a notice to lawyers appearing before him, Constantino, who sits in Federal District Court in Brooklyn, has warned that if they do not spell his name correctly, the cases they have before him will not proceed. "I don't want to say they are careless," the judge said. "I just don't think they're being observant." Actually, some could be too observant: The directory of courthouse personnel used by the U.S. attorney's office in Brooklyn lists the judge as "Constantino, Mark A."

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It being Friday the 13th, Robert Resnais decided just to say in bed. The 53-year-old bus ticket collector in Peterborough, England, claims to be the most accident-prone man in Britain. In the last five years, he says he has been involved in five car crashes and four bus breakdowns, fallen into a river and walked through a plate glass door. "My wife calls me a walking disaster area and although I'm not really superstitious, I think I'll be better off in bed," he said.

In San Francisco, J. Paul Getty III — blind and totally helpless at 25 after suffering a stroke — is suing his millionaire father to get help with his huge medical bills, the San Jose Mercury reported. The heir to the Getty oil fortune, who was kidnapped in Italy for five months in 1973, and his

mother, Gail, have filed suit in Los Angeles Superior Court to compel J. Paul Getty Jr. to pay the \$25,000-a-month medical expenses, the newspaper said. "It seems beyond comprehension that a man with the kind of prodigious resources he has would hesitate for one minute to do everything medically possible for his son," said lawyer Edward M. Stadium of San Francisco, who represents the younger Getty and his mother, Gail. "Those who are cut off during the abduction, suffered a stroke in April after a night of alcohol and drug use, his family said. Paralyzed, he must be spoon-fed. He can speak only with extreme difficulty, his words emerging as tortured yells. His mother and others care for him at their Los Angeles home."

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